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Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

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Contents

Chapter		Page
I.	Introduction	1
II.	The work of the Organization	3
	A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development	3
	1. Accelerating progress on the Millennium Development Goals	3
	2. Post-2015 United Nations development agenda	5
	3. The need for action on climate change	6
	4. Conclusion	7
	B. Maintenance of international peace and security	7
	1. Conflict prevention and mediation	8
	2. Democratic transitions and elections	9
	3. Peacekeeping	10
	4. Peacebuilding	12
	C. Development of Africa	13
	D. Promotion and protection of human rights	13
	E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts	15
	F. Promotion of justice and international law	16
	G. Disarmament	17
	H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations	18
III.	Strengthening the Organization	20
IV.	Conclusion	23
Annex		
	Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2013: statistical tables	24

Chapter I
Introduction

1. In the seventy years since the United Nations was conceived, the world has changed profoundly and increasingly rapidly. New challenges have emerged. So have new opportunities. Unprecedented levels of interconnectedness mean that our problems are increasingly shared. But so are solutions. Information, ideas, technology, money and people flow across borders as never before. So too do crime, pollution, weapons, narcotics and disease. Easier access to technology carries enormous potential for positive change, but also for disruption. Capabilities that once belonged only to States are increasingly in the hands of private groups and individuals. These trends have fundamentally altered reality for billions of people, transforming patterns of development and the very nature of security. The challenges we face have changed dramatically, as have the means to address them.

2. Most of these changes have led to improvements in the human condition, but too many people have yet to feel that sense of progress and hope in their daily lives. People in rich and poor countries alike are nervous about poverty, unemployment, inequality, environmental degradation and unresponsive institutions. The largest generation of young people the world has ever known is hungry for opportunity, for jobs, for a voice in the decisions that affect them, for institutions and leaders that respond to their needs. They want to know that national and international institutions are on their side and can seize the opportunities of a world in flux.

3. Member States have recognized the need to adapt the Organization to these new realities, so that it can continue to make a positive difference in people's lives. At the same time, the fundamental principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations remain as valid as the day they were signed. More than ever, people need a universal organization that brings together all Member States in pursuit of the four overarching goals identified in our founding document — peace, human rights, justice, and economic and social progress.

4. The work of the United Nations over the past year clearly illustrates these long-term trends. Consultations on the post-2015 development framework brought in voices from all over the world, capturing the interconnectedness of social, economic and environmental challenges and the imperative of serving people while protecting the planet. The declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, adopted on 24 September 2012, affirmed the importance of the rule of law in all three pillars of our work. The third successive year of natural disasters causing in excess of US$ 100 billion in damage — including damage to United Nations Headquarters from storm Sandy — gave us a sobering glimpse of what the future may hold in store should we fail to take the challenge of climate change seriously. In the Sahel, millions of people continued to suffer from the corrosive impact of transnational organized crime, resource scarcity and political instability. Member States turned to the United Nations to develop a strategy that can bridge these many sources of instability and bring together the wide array of national, regional and international actors needed for an effective response. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a new framework agreement and a joint effort by the United Nations, the World Bank and all the countries in the region aim to address the root causes of repeated cycles of violence and to deliver peace, justice and development to the long-suffering people of that country.

5. Tragically, the deaths of nearly 100,000 Syrians and the displacement of millions were — and are — a stain on our collective conscience and a grim reminder that the costs of war are measured not only in lives lost but in economies and infrastructures shattered, precious historical sites ruined, fragile social bonds sundered and an entire region destabilized with potentially lasting consequences. I hope that soon we will find a lasting solution that will allow the people of the Syrian Arab Republic to begin the long process of recovery and rebuilding. More broadly, Member States and others with leverage must act more swiftly and decisively to avert and respond to repression and violence; we cannot allow ourselves to become inured to these events. For our part, the United Nations family has developed an action plan to respond more effectively to serious violations of human rights, drawing on the lessons of our failures in previous cases.

6. Having just marked the tenth anniversary of the bombing of the United Nations headquarters building in Baghdad, we increasingly recognize that this changing world is in some respects a more dangerous one for our own personnel. More than 75 colleagues gave their lives in the line of duty in the past year. The United Nations is committed to remaining present wherever we are needed, in keeping with the values and principles of the Charter, with the mandates given to us by Member States and with the hopes and expectations that millions of people around the world place in us. But we must do so responsibly and with due recognition of the risks involved.

7. This report details the Organization's efforts to respond to these many challenges, priority being given to the eight areas of work identified by the General Assembly in the strategic framework for the biennium. Through my Five-Year Action Agenda and regular engagement with the General Assembly, the Security Council and other legislative bodies, I worked to ensure effective mandate delivery and to focus on areas where collective action can make the greatest difference.

Chapter II
The work of the Organization

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development

8. We are within a thousand days of the conclusion of the largest, most successful anti-poverty push in history, the Millennium Development Goals. As the deadline looms, efforts to achieve the unfinished business of the eight Millennium Development Goals are intensifying. Rather than seeing 2015 as an end point, however, we must view it as the beginning of a new era: an era in which we eradicate extreme poverty, protect the environment and promote economic opportunity for all. We must build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, persist in the effort to meet them where they have not been met, attend to the gaps and address new and emerging challenges. To that end, the Organization is supporting Member States in their efforts to define a bold, ambitious and universal post-2015 development agenda with sustainable development at its core. Recognizing the risk that climate change may pose to our development objectives, we are also supporting the negotiations to achieve a legally binding global climate agreement by 2015.

1. Accelerating progress on the Millennium Development Goals

9. The Millennium Development Goals have improved the lives of billions of people. Clear and easily understood, they helped to set global and national priorities and fuel action on the ground. Governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and individuals came together, aided by new technologies, scientific advances and partnerships. Consequently, global poverty is declining, access to improved water sources has expanded, 40 million more children are in primary school, more than 5 million children are surviving annually who would otherwise have died, more than 1.1 million people are alive who before would have died from malaria, and an estimated 8 million people in low- and middle-income countries are now receiving life-saving HIV treatment.

10. However, there are some goals on which we are noticeably lagging. Progress on others has been distressingly uneven. Unless we take resolute action, almost 1 billion people will still live in extreme poverty in 2015. Mothers will die needlessly in childbirth and children will suffer and die from preventable diseases. Poor sanitation — the goal where we lag most — will remain a daily challenge for billions. A great deal of work lies ahead to ensure that all children can complete primary education. Fifty-seven million are not in school and, as Malala Yousafzai reminded us so powerfully, many girls in particular must overcome almost insurmountable odds to get an education. Economic growth has been insufficiently inclusive, resulting in a significant jobs gap. Young people bear the brunt: 73 million of them worldwide are out of work, and many others face poor wages and working conditions. Although the Millennium Development Goal on reducing hunger may now be within reach, one in eight people worldwide still do not have enough to eat and progress has slowed or stalled in many regions. Meanwhile, global consumption and production exceed the Earth's capacity: we currently consume 150 per cent of the Earth's annual regenerative capacity, up from 65 per cent in 1990.

11. It is also clear that we need to think differently about the relationships between and within the goals. Failure to meet some targets undermines efforts to meet others. Broad-brush measurement of progress has masked significant and growing inequalities both within and across countries. The most vulnerable segments of society are too often left behind. Failure to achieve gender equality has negative consequences for other goals, which strongly depend on women's empowerment and access to education, work, health care and decision-making. Failure to secure appropriate sanitation facilities can dramatically exacerbate health challenges, as we saw most tragically in the cholera epidemic in Haiti. Failure to nurture and protect our natural resource base has undermined the attainment of social, economic and environmental Millennium Development Goals, intensified poverty and resource degradation and contributed to deforestation, desertification and biodiversity loss. Geographically, southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa continue to suffer from the highest rates of child and maternal mortality and the disparity between those two regions and the rest of the world has grown. Finally, and in spite of recent signs that the situation may not be as dire as we feared, a significant portion of vulnerable and conflict-affected countries have yet to achieve a single Millennium Development Goal. Even as we redouble efforts to meet the Goals, the post-2015 agenda must find ways to address the gaps and inequalities that have so significantly detracted from the overall effort.

12. Several important initiatives were launched in the past year to draw attention to and galvanize action — often from a wide variety of stakeholders — on goals with glaring lags or inequalities. In September 2012, I launched the Global Education First Initiative to spur international efforts to make education a top global priority. We have already secured over $1.5 billion in commitments. In January 2013, I appointed my first Envoy on Youth to promote and support the needs and concerns of young people. Initiatives to end preventable child deaths by 2035 and significantly expand access to family planning were launched as part of Every Woman Every Child. The Zero Hunger Challenge aspires to a future where every person enjoys the right to food, while the Scaling Up Nutrition movement focuses on maternal and child nutrition. In conjunction with the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013, the General Assembly has undertaken a Sanitation Drive and the United Nations system is re-energizing its efforts in a Call to Action on Sanitation. We have also redoubled our efforts at the national and international levels to improve the available data for monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and are drawing attention to the importance of implementing existing commitments and of stronger accountability and monitoring mechanisms.

13. Since the Millennium Development Goals were agreed, the world has changed. The size of the world economy has more than doubled, much of the growth taking place in the global South. The world population has become larger, more urban, more connected and more mobile. By 2050, it is projected to reach 9.6 billion people, of whom 86 per cent will be living in what are now developing countries. While the populations of developed countries are ageing, in the developing world half of the population will be under 28 by 2015 and, in the poorest countries, half will be under 20. Civil society and levels of political participation have increased in strength. Young and digitally connected populations have been a major factor in movements for democracy and dignity worldwide, calling for decent work, equality and an end to corruption. These movements have had a dramatic political impact in countries where inequalities have risen in spite of economic growth and poverty

reduction. The environmental impact of the past decade's economic and demographic changes is also dramatic, with rapid increases in total demand for water, food and other commodities and increased energy use with related rise in carbon dioxide emissions. In addition, there is a great deal more awareness of the impact of climate change, including the potential for future losses from natural disasters. Finally, the global aid landscape has begun to change in profound ways. Official development assistance (ODA) declined by 4 per cent from 2011 to 2012. ODA will remain an important source of support and serve as a significant catalyst in particular for the least developed countries. At the same time, more diverse sources and flows of funding will play an increasing role in the future development agenda.

2. Post-2015 United Nations development agenda

14. The post-2015 development agenda represents an unprecedented opportunity to meet new and anticipate future challenges, while finding more effective ways to meet existing goals. At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, in June 2012, Member States confirmed their commitment to sustainable development in three interconnected dimensions: economic development (including the end of extreme poverty), social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. They agreed to build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals by developing a set of goals for sustainable development that are global in nature and universally applicable. The General Assembly has established an Open Working Group, with 30 members, to develop those goals, and this work is ongoing. Member States will also discuss strategy for financing sustainable development and consider options for improved sharing of technology.

15. In July 2012, I established a High-level Panel of Eminent Persons — 27 individuals from government, civil society, academia and the private sector — in support of Member States' efforts towards a post-2015 development agenda. The Panel was charged with producing bold yet practical recommendations that would help to respond to the global challenges of the twenty-first century, building on the Millennium Development Goals and with a view to ending poverty and promoting sustainable development. At the heart of the Panel's proposals are five transformational shifts. The new agenda must include everyone. It must put sustainable development at its core in order to drive prosperity, while addressing the threats to humanity from climate change and environmental degradation. Generating jobs must be a priority. Peace, security and freedom from violence are essential. A new global partnership is needed to implement the agenda. This is a universal agenda that requires deep transformations in the way our economies work and our societies are organized, both in the North and in the South. The recommendations of the Panel inform my own report on accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the development agenda beyond 2015, for the consideration of Member States in September 2013. My report also draws on other inputs, including from the scientific and technological community, the business sector, a broad set of consultations at the national, regional and global levels, and the views of the United Nations system. Overall, these efforts point to the importance of arriving at a single and coherent post-2015 agenda, firmly grounded in the principles of human rights, equality and sustainability, and applicable to all countries while taking into account regional, national and subnational circumstances and priorities.

24. Civilians have paid an unacceptably heavy price in the past year, particularly in cases where the international community is divided and lacks the collective political will to act, such as that of the Syrian Arab Republic. The normative framework to protect civilians, including the concept of "responsibility to protect" and discussions about "responsibility while protecting", has continued to be the subject of debate, not always matched by action. I have engaged the Organization in a reflection on strengthening our own capacity to respond to crisis situations and protect human rights through follow-up to the Internal Review Panel on United Nations action in Sri Lanka. We have agreed to reaffirm the vision of our collective responsibilities, reinvigorate our engagement with Member States, develop more effective headquarters response mechanisms, and strengthen our country presence, human rights capacity and information management. I call on Member States to be ready to do their vital part, to muster the will to act in a united manner to end egregious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. We cannot allow ourselves to become so accustomed to civilians bearing the brunt of violence that we lose our sense of outrage and our will to act.

25. The range of actors seeking to play a part in the response to these challenges continues to expand and diversify. It has become common for the United Nations to operate alongside or in formal partnership with other international and regional players. These arrangements have worked well where the actors involved have common goals, clear comparative advantages and complementary political leverage, and coordinate effectively. But more remains to be done to ensure that international, regional and subregional actors work together and apply lessons about effective burden-sharing in complex environments.

26. Throughout the past year, the United Nations acted through a variety of mechanisms, including 15 peacekeeping operations, 14 field-based special political missions, 10 special envoys and advisers, and many United Nations country teams around the world. The United Nations stepped up its efforts to improve the effectiveness of its activities in the area of peace and security, including through implementation of the civilian capacities initiative, the designation of a global focal point for police, justice and corrections in post-conflict and other crisis situations and the implementation of internal policies on peacekeeping transitions and on human rights due diligence in the provision of assistance to national security forces.

1. Conflict prevention and mediation

27. The United Nations was at the forefront of a variety of prevention and mediation endeavours during the past year, thanks in part to improvements in our mediation support capacity, new and stronger partnerships with the League of Arab States, the African Union, the European Union, the Organization of American States and the Organization for Islamic Cooperation, as well as strong political backing from Member States. The Organization was well positioned to respond rapidly to rising tensions through its regional offices in West Africa, Central Africa and Central Asia and through its standby team of mediation experts. In recognition of the continuing and regrettable underrepresentation of women in peace processes, the Organization also stepped up its efforts to build the capacity of women's groups to engage in these processes, where possible.

28. In Africa, I appointed a Special Envoy — the first woman United Nations mediator — to support implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation

Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region. I visited the region with the President of the World Bank to draw attention to the related challenges of peace, stability and development. Recognizing the interconnected security, governance, humanitarian and development challenges facing countries in the Sahel, the United Nations developed an integrated strategy for the region. The Organization also worked closely with the African Union and other partners towards the goal of restoring constitutional order in the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Mali following the unconstitutional changes of government and consequent instability in those countries.

29. Extensive mediation support was provided in Yemen to assist in implementing the negotiated, peaceful transfer of power and in launching the national dialogue. In Lebanon, the United Nations continued to support the efforts of the authorities to preserve security, stability and national unity. Facilitating progress in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process remained a top priority and I hope that the recent resumption of direct talks will lead to a peaceful settlement and a two-State solution. The Organization's joint efforts with the League of Arab States to bring about an end to the violence in the Syrian Arab Republic and to launch a process leading to a political solution yielded little in the face of the continuing political impasse on the ground, in the region and in the Security Council, as well as tragic military escalation. Efforts to mitigate the regional consequences of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the burden on neighbouring countries of the outpouring of refugees, were similarly insufficient given the magnitude of the crisis.

30. In Europe, I continued to offer my good offices to the parties in Cyprus to find a comprehensive settlement and also actively supported the Geneva international discussions on Georgia and the South Caucasus, altogether with the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. We also stepped up efforts to find a mutually acceptable solution to the "name issue" between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In Central Asia, working in close partnership with the World Bank, the Organization fostered increasingly close cooperation on water management. In South America, where peace talks between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia were launched in August 2012, the United Nations supported the contribution of civil society through dialogue mechanisms.

2. Democratic transitions and elections

31. There were some alarming threats to hard-won gains in democratic governance in the past year, including restrictions on civil society and some reversals of constitutional order, most dramatically in Egypt. I urge all sides to concentrate on ending the violence and incitement, fostering genuinely inclusive reconciliation, and re-establishing the rule of law. There were also cases, such as Myanmar and Somalia, where tangible progress was made. The Organization offered support to political transitions in a wide array of cases.

32. Since September 2012, the Organization supported the preparation and conduct of elections in 55 Member States, at their request or with a mandate from the Security Council. In Afghanistan, we assisted the Independent Election Commission in reform of the electoral legal framework, voter registration, and capacity-building. Special attention was paid to ensuring broad participation to prevent disenfranchisement as a result of security challenges, thereby building confidence in

the electoral processes due in 2014 and 2015. In Iraq, the United Nations continued to provide technical advice and to build the capacity of the Independent High Electoral Commission. Significant progress was made regarding the participation of women and the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

33. In Somalia, the Organization supported the finalization of the Provisional Constitution and the establishment of a new Federal Parliament, bringing an eight-year political transition to an end. In June 2013, a new United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia was established to provide political and strategic support to the Somali authorities as they work to consolidate peace and security and establish new federal structures, in advance of national elections scheduled for 2016. Sadly, some United Nations colleagues paid for these efforts with their lives and the people of Somalia continue to endure unacceptable levels of instability. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya supported the handover from the National Transitional Council to the elected General National Congress in August 2012. In addition, support was provided to the constitutional process, to elections for the drafting assembly and to the continued building and reform of the institutions of the new Libyan State. My Special Representative for West Africa contributed to dispelling the climate of mistrust between the Government and the opposition in Guinea and reopening talks on preparations for legislative elections. In Kenya, in the period leading to the general elections of March 2013, the United Nations maintained regular contacts with the key political leaders to promote respect for the rule of law. In Burundi, the United Nations facilitated the adoption of an inclusive road map for the preparation of the 2015 presidential elections. Through sustained engagement, the United Nations also promoted political dialogue and national reconciliation in Bangladesh, Maldives and Myanmar.

3. Peacekeeping

34. The complexity of contemporary conflict poses challenges that go to the heart of peacekeeping. In the past year, the Organization was mandated to deploy peacekeeping missions in volatile and non-permissive environments, where hostilities were ongoing and political settlements had not yet been achieved. In some cases, counter-terrorism operations were under way. In the Syrian Arab Republic, lack of progress towards a political resolution and the intensification of armed violence limited the ability of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic to implement its mandate, which was not renewed beyond four months. The impact of the situation in that country was felt by other peacekeeping operations in the region. While exercising its important role in maintaining the 1974 ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force adjusted its operations and posture to continue implementing its mandate while minimizing the risk to personnel from ongoing clashes between members of the Syrian Arab Armed Forces and the armed opposition inside the area of separation. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon increased its vigilance in southern Lebanon. In May 2013, the Security Council authorized the deployment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, mandated, inter alia, to support a national political dialogue and electoral process, as well as the extension of State authority, to stabilize key population centres and protect civilians. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the capture of Goma in November 2012 by the armed group known as the 23 March Movement (M23) triggered regional and international re-engagement,

leading to the signature by 11 countries of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. The Security Council authorized the establishment of an intervention brigade within the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, tasked, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, to conduct targeted offensive operations with the aim of neutralizing and disarming armed groups.

35. The tasks assigned to the Organization in Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013) and 2100 (2013) represent an evolution, not a revolution, in United Nations peacekeeping. Any use of force by United Nations peacekeepers must be in the context of a clear political process or political agreement and in keeping with international humanitarian law. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and elsewhere, the core principles of peacekeeping will continue to apply on the understanding that impartiality does not mean neutrality in the face of atrocities, and that maintaining consent does not mean that spoilers can prevent United Nations missions from implementing their mandate. Moreover, as United Nations peacekeeping deploys into new contexts, appropriate tools are needed to address new or intensified threats, including force enablers and multipliers, improved command and control and more effective information and analysis tools.

36. Other peacekeeping operations faced volatile security situations in the past year. The United Nations Mission in South Sudan continued to support the protection of civilians amid escalating intercommunal violence in Jonglei State. Despite these challenges, transitional political milestones were reached, including the completion of the national census and constitutional review. With the support of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, the operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone in March 2013 contributed to improved relations between the Sudan and South Sudan. In Darfur, Sudan, evolving conflict dynamics allowed the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to focus on areas with the highest security threats, while lowering the troop and police ceiling. Nevertheless, the intensification of violence in some parts of Darfur, including the targeting of UNAMID troops, has highlighted the need to increase the mission's capacity to deter and address threats to civilians.

37. A number of peacekeeping operations began a process of rightsizing or drawdown. After 14 years of a Security Council-mandated presence in Timor-Leste, the last United Nations mission, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, completed its mandate in December 2012. The United Nations and Timor-Leste will now enter into a new phase in their relationship with a focus on development and continued institution-building. In Liberia, the successful conduct of the second post-conflict election allowed the Organization to begin reducing the military component of the United Nations Mission in Liberia while increasing its police presence to enhance the capacity of the national law enforcement institutions. Similarly, progress in consolidating peace in Côte d'Ivoire enabled the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to withdraw one battalion in 2013. In Haiti, improved security has allowed the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti to reduce its uniformed component and refocus efforts on the consolidation of political stability and the rule of law.

38. The capacity of special political and peacekeeping missions to address the specific needs of women and children was enhanced through deploying women advisers and child protection advisers and strengthening training. My Special Representatives increased advocacy at the national level to build capacity and strengthen prevention and response, including through monitoring and reporting. With United Nations support, the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan and Myanmar signed action plans to end conflict-related violations against children.

39. Partnerships with regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Collective Security Treaty Organization, remained an important feature of United Nations peacekeeping efforts. This will continue as operations deploy to volatile environments. The United Nations continued to support the African Union's capacity to plan, deploy and manage its peace support operations, including through the United Nations Office to the African Union. In Somalia, some 17,700 troops and police officers of the African Union Mission in Somalia were deployed and sustained with the Organization's support to advance peace in the country. The United Nations also provided guidance and technical expertise to the African Union Commission on the operationalization of the African Standby Force and contributed to the development of key doctrinal and training material. The European Union's approval of a plan of action to enhance its support to United Nations peacekeeping and the revitalization of the United Nations-European Union Steering Committee on Crisis Management were particularly noteworthy.

40. The United Nations continued to strengthen support mechanisms for peacekeeping operations, including a strategic guidance framework for international police and generic capability standards for infantry battalions and staff officers. There were improvements to the governance and management framework of the global field support strategy and its key performance indicators to help ensure that support to the field is faster, of higher quality and more effective. Vacancy rates for international staff in peacekeeping and special political missions dropped to 12.6 per cent in March 2013, down from a high of 33.8 per cent in 2008.

4. Peacebuilding

41. Recognizing the multiple sources of instability, the high risk of relapse and the long-term nature of peacebuilding, my report to the Security Council on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict sets out new priority directions, emphasizing the importance of inclusivity, institution-building and sustained international support. The challenging task facing the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office was underlined in the past year by significant setbacks in several countries, notably the Central African Republic and Guinea-Bissau. In other cases, however, the Commission and the Fund were able to advance the consolidation of peace, lending political and financial support to the effective and peaceful participation by political parties in elections in Sierra Leone, financing the retirement of 3,928 military personnel in Guinea, contributing to the convening of the Burundi partners' conference, and supporting the first justice and security hub in Liberia. The Peacebuilding Fund was also used to support critical political transition or peace consolidation efforts in Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, the Niger, Somalia and Yemen. It raised more than $80 million in 2012, its highest amount since 2008.

C. Development of Africa

42. Africa made significant development strides in the past year. Its economic dynamism is attributable to strengthened economic and political governance as well as an improved business climate and increased foreign capital flows, particularly from Africa's new and emerging development partners. While these developments have reduced poverty levels and created a burgeoning African middle class, the continent continues to face significant challenges. Its economic growth has not been sufficiently inclusive or equitable and, despite significant progress on some Millennium Development Goals, levels of poverty, food insecurity, maternal and infant mortality and youth unemployment remain unacceptably high. Prospects for sustainable development are also threatened by challenges to peace, security, governance, the rule of law and the environment.

43. The Organization worked closely with the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development programme, including the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the African Peer Review Mechanism, as well as with African regional economic communities and Member States to address these challenges. United Nations support was provided to projects and programmes in infrastructure, water and sanitation, energy, environmental protection, information and communications technologies, transport, agriculture and food security, and democracy and governance. In recognition of the links between peace, security and economic development, the United Nations adopted a multidimensional approach. It also continued to support the African Union in implementing the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme in the specific areas of peace and security, post-conflict reconstruction and development, human rights, justice and reconciliation. At the fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the African Union in May 2013, I welcomed the changing narrative in Africa and pledged the continuing support of the United Nations to that continent.

44. Efforts are well under way to ensure that discussions on the post-2015 development agenda fully reflect Africa's needs and priorities. To that end, the United Nations worked with the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank to initiate national, regional and continental consultations with the aim of arriving at an African common position. Progress was also made on the establishment of a monitoring mechanism as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 66/293, for which the United Nations will provide a secretariat. This step is vital for reviewing the implementation of all commitments made towards Africa's development.

D. Promotion and protection of human rights

45. The year 2013 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. I call for the renewed commitment of all stakeholders to live up to their responsibilities and ensure that human rights is a core purpose of this Organization, in deed and in action. People reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights during the past year, raising their voices around the world to demand freedom of expression, justice, accountability, an end to corruption and misrule, decent work and a decent life. They did so through peaceful protest, engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms and through consultations on the

post-2015 development agenda. I urge Member States to hear those voices and to ensure that they live up to their human rights responsibilities, not only to listen but to act. Our ability to hear individual voices was strengthened with the long-awaited tenth ratification and entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which provides for an individual communications procedure. Thirty-seven years after the equivalent Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights came into force, it is a landmark achievement. Yet there were too many cases in the past year of the opposite trend: civil society groups, human rights defenders, migrants and minorities faced growing pressures and restrictions on their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly.

46. Member States also reaffirmed important commitments and principles in the past year. At the informal, interactive dialogue in the General Assembly on timely and decisive response in the context of the responsibility to protect, in September 2012, and in Human Rights Council resolution 22/22 on the prevention of genocide, in March 2013, they recognized their obligations to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. At the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law in September 2012, Member States also made a commitment to ensuring that impunity is not tolerated for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity or for violations of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights law. The intergovernmental human rights treaty strengthening process also advanced during the year. Effective implementation of the United Nations human rights instruments remains essential to promoting human rights and preventing violations. I urge Member States to ensure the functioning and integrity of the system.

47. I regret that, in spite of these commitments, we have let too many people down. In the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic and elsewhere, serious and massive violations of human rights were committed. United Nations bodies endeavoured to provide Member States with the necessary information to prompt action, making use of commissions of inquiry and other fact-finding missions. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights deployed a series of missions to Mali and neighbouring countries to gather information about the human rights situation. The High Commissioner published a study reporting the number of casualties in the Syrian Arab Republic from March 2011 to April 2013. She briefed the Security Council more often in the past year than ever before. The Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic for the third time. It established a fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and a commission of inquiry for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Human Rights Council also created new special procedures mandates for Belarus, Eritrea and Mali, and agreed on initiatives to protect journalists and human rights defenders. Reprisals against people who engage with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and restrictions on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights also remain matters of serious concern.

48. Within the United Nations system, important steps were taken to integrate and mainstream human rights across all our activities and to hold our own personnel and those we support to the highest possible standards. I called on all stakeholders to

ensure that international human rights standards and principles guide the post-2015 goals and objectives and on Member States to ensure that human rights shape policymaking across the United Nations. Measures were put in place to strengthen human rights capacities and accountabilities in resident coordinators' offices and country teams. The human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces was disseminated to Member States and implemented in a wide variety of cases. In December 2012, I endorsed a new policy on human rights screening of United Nations personnel, outlining the principles and methodology by which the Secretariat will seek to ensure that all its personnel will be screened for violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

49. The humanitarian impact of man-made and natural disasters during the past year again tested the capacities of national and international actors to respond. We were reminded afresh of the importance of adherence to humanitarian principles, timely access to affected people and greater protection for civilians. We saw an intensification of some internal armed conflicts with millions of people displaced. Global displacement is greater than it has been in nearly 20 years. The humanitarian consequences of the fighting in the Syrian Arab Republic were particularly grave. There were also more than 300 natural disasters, including cyclones, floods, droughts and earthquakes, claiming an estimated 9,300 lives, affecting 106 million people, and causing $138 billion in economic damage. It was the third consecutive year in which economic disaster losses exceeded $100 billion.

50. In 2012, the United Nations and its partners appealed for $8.7 billion to assist 51 million people living in 16 countries. Funding for 2012 consolidated and flash appeals in dollar terms ($5.3 billion) and in proportion to requirements (63 per cent) was similar to 2011, though considerably less than in 2009 and 2010 ($7.0 billion and $7.2 billion respectively). The Central Emergency Response Fund received $427 million in donor funding for 2012.

51. Major global trends such as population growth, urbanization, uneven economic growth, increasing inequality, sudden or protracted political transitions and climate change suggest that humanitarian caseloads will continue to increase. Already, the consequences of disasters for national and regional development, as well as economic growth, have led many Governments to bolster national capacities for disaster management. People affected by emergencies also increasingly use technology to articulate their needs, to seek resources from their own communities, neighbours and Governments. Humanitarian actors can leverage technology to distribute assistance more quickly and cost-effectively and to map hazards for better coordination and planning. It will be essential to support innovation in the sector and for humanitarian organizations to harness the opportunities technology can provide.

52. Member States and humanitarian actors are still better at responding to crises than at preventing or preparing for them. Recognizing this, the United Nations brought resilience to the forefront of the humanitarian agenda in 2012 through closer collaboration between humanitarian and development agencies to manage risks and address the underlying vulnerabilities. Increased synergies between

disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, and climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts will be needed.

53. Given the changing humanitarian landscape, we must continue to adapt and update the international humanitarian system, making it more inclusive and interoperable, connecting and convening all actors who can and want to contribute to different aspects of preparedness, response, resilience and recovery. We must put a greater premium on evidence, innovation and partnerships, as well as on enhanced capacity, especially at the local level. More must be done to engage affected countries. Preparations are under way for a World Humanitarian Summit in 2015 or 2016 to take stock of the changing environment, agree on how to adapt and make humanitarian action fit for future challenges.

F. Promotion of justice and international law

54. The past year was a landmark year for the promotion of justice and international law. The declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, adopted in September 2012, affirmed that rule of law means that all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to just, fair and equitable laws and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. The declaration also cemented the centrality of the rule of law to the work of the Organization across the three pillars of peace and security, development and human rights.

55. The United Nations provided rule of law assistance to more than 150 Member States in the past year. Through the ad hoc tribunals and the United Nations-backed tribunals, we continued the important work of promoting accountability for serious crimes of international concern. The Special Tribunal for Lebanon indicted four individuals allegedly involved in the attack that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others and issued arrest warrants for them. As efforts to locate and arrest the four accused have not been successful to date, the Special Tribunal will proceed to try them in absentia. The Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone will commence functioning upon the closure of the Special Court. The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia are working on a second trial, involving two of the four surviving senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime. The Extraordinary Chambers however face significant funding challenges that could jeopardize the judicial proceedings. It is imperative that both the Government of Cambodia and Member States live up to their commitments to support the Extraordinary Chambers. The International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda moved closer to finishing their cases and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals started operations at Arusha in July 2012 and at The Hague in July 2013. It is crucial for international justice to be, and to be seen as, absolutely impartial if its reconciliation purposes are to be fully realized.

56. The United Nations continued to cooperate with the International Criminal Court pursuant to the Relationship Agreement between the two entities. I encouraged Member States to ratify the Rome Statute and its amendments and worked closely with the African Union to encourage all African Union members to accept the International Criminal Court as the centrepiece of the international criminal justice system. There are currently 122 States parties to the Rome Statute.

Seven of those States have ratified the amendment on the crime of aggression. In the reporting period, the Prosecutor opened investigations into war crimes in Mali, the eighth country situation for the Court. United Nations operations and offices in Mali have been consulted by and have provided preliminary information to the Prosecutor. A court-wide memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the Court was concluded in June. The Organization has provided logistical and other forms of assistance to the Court to the extent that this was consistent with the mandate of the particular United Nations operation or office.

G. Disarmament

57. Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation remain high priorities. Yet there are no disarmament negotiations, no fissile material treaty, no entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. While parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons are emphasizing the humanitarian dimensions of nuclear disarmament, the conference mandated for 2012 on establishing a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction was not held. In addition, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced its third nuclear test in February 2013. Talks are also continuing over the need for the Islamic Republic of Iran to fulfil its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions.

58. Our greatest institutional challenge is the deadlock in the Conference on Disarmament. This Organization cannot meaningfully advance the rule of law in disarmament when the world's single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum is unable to adopt even a substantive programme of work. I continue to urge its members to end this stalemate and avoid any further erosion of its capability to fulfil its mandate. The General Assembly established an open-ended working group, which met in 2013, to examine ways of taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. A group of governmental experts will soon focus on a fissile material cut-off treaty. The work of these groups may give the Conference new impetus.

59. I remain gravely concerned over allegations of chemical weapons use in the Syrian Arab Republic. I established a United Nations mission to investigate those allegations. Upon the acceptance by the Syrian Government of the modalities essential for the conduct of the mission, the team travelled to the Syrian Arab Republic to investigate three of the reported incidents, including Khan al-Assal. Other allegations and their related sites were discussed. I have also emphasized the responsibility of the Syrian Government to ensure the safety and security of any chemical weapons and related materials.

60. The effects of the unregulated trade in conventional arms are tragic: brutal crackdowns, armed conflict, rampant crime or violence and resulting human suffering. On 2 April 2013, the General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to adopt the Arms Trade Treaty, a historic diplomatic achievement. The Treaty will make it more difficult for weapons to be diverted into the illicit market. It will be a powerful new tool for preventing human rights abuses or violations of international humanitarian law.

61. The United Nations is responding to requests from Member States for assistance in implementing disarmament treaties. Its regional centres for peace and disarmament help with capacity-building measures for preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, while also assisting Member States and key stakeholders in implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) concerning the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their acquisition by non-State actors.

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

62. Events of the past year shed additional light on the corrosive impact of organized crime and drug trafficking on peace, security and development and on the inherent difficulties the United Nations and its partners face in effectively responding to such threats. In West Africa, Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean there has been a profound shift in the nature of the threat and a growing recognition of its impact. Other regions, such as Europe, are affected by these developments also. They continue to face challenges stemming from the demand, supply, production and trafficking of drugs.

63. Member States have increasingly turned to the United Nations to exert its leadership in combating these challenges. In the past year, the Organization took several steps to improve its response, taking a balanced and integrated approach to controlling drugs and combating crime while assisting Member States in fulfilling the need for justice, human rights protection, development, health, peace and security. Initiatives were taken to prevent illicit trafficking, for example, cooperation across shared borders and measures that address trafficking through sea ports, dry ports and air routes, and to provide regional threat assessments as the basis for crime-sensitive development programming in relevant regions.

64. The special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 is an opportunity to explore new ways to address the increasingly problematic issue of drug trafficking. We should not wait until 2016, however. While international drug control policy remains a matter for Member States, the United Nations can provide an important venue for ensuring that these issues are not neglected in related discussions. For instance, issues relating to security and justice have emerged in the post-2015 consultations as a major concern for many middle-income countries, a concern not only of Governments but of great numbers of citizens.

65. The United Nations continued to assist Member States in building their response capacities, including through the ratification and implementation of international legal instruments. These include the 18 international legal instruments against terrorism, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which now has 166 States parties. Ten additional countries and territories became parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the past year. Work also continued to build the capacity of Member States to implement all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In September 2012, I chaired a high-level meeting on countering nuclear terrorism, with a specific focus on strengthening the legal framework, in which more than 130 Member States participated. The aim was to assist Member States in

implementing their international obligations as they relate to countering the threat of nuclear terrorism and strengthening nuclear security. United Nations entities also focused on preventing the misuse of the Internet for terrorism purposes, examining ways that the Organization can support Member States in the legal, technical and counter-narrative aspects. The magnitude of the existing and emerging global threats of organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism means that there is a need for more concerted efforts. Such issues require an integrated and multidisciplinary response encompassing security, development, good governance, human rights and the rule of law.

Chapter III
Strengthening the Organization

66. The rapidly changing global environment described above is increasing demands on the United Nations, even as the available resources shrink. The United Nations must adapt in order to deliver successfully. To that end, I continued to prioritize efforts to put in place a modern and accountable global organization able to deliver at the highest standards while minimizing administrative and support costs, streamlining and simplifying procedures, and harnessing the full potential of partnerships and of information and communications technology.

67. Staff members are and will always be the most valuable asset of the Organization. The Organization must be able to develop and deploy the most appropriate and qualified staff when and where there is a need. The mobility and career development framework now under consideration by Member States seeks to foster the skills and capacity of our staff and help the Organization to better manage our global workforce. Member States have welcomed my commitment to this approach and asked for further information, which I will submit at the sixty-eighth session. I look forward to a decision of the General Assembly later in 2013. In addition, to ensure that staff is equipped with the latest knowledge and skills, I am taking a comprehensive approach to the range of our learning, training and knowledge service activities as well as exploring possibilities for knowledge services consolidation. I continue to mainstream a results orientation into the working culture of the Organization, including through the results-based management concept that I presented to the General Assembly in 2013, our enterprise risk management initiative and efforts to increase implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies.

68. Careful stewardship of the resources entrusted to the Organization by Member States — human, financial and material — is also a priority. Efforts to improve and integrate the management of these resources continued in the past year, with a focus on enterprise resource planning solutions through the Umoja project. By making available transparent, real-time information, Umoja will permit better and faster decision-making on administrative issues. It was officially launched in July 2013 in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon. Meanwhile, the global field support strategy is currently piloting shared service delivery for peace operations in the field, which may in turn yield valuable lessons for the rest of the Secretariat.

69. To enhance transparency and accountability in the use of global resources and to enable Member States to access improved monitoring and decision-making information, we implemented the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) on 1 July 2013 in peacekeeping operations. These standards will be the basis for the financial statements of peacekeeping operations for the 2013-14 fiscal period and from 2014 for the rest of the Secretariat.

70. Across the Organization, we are finding ways to make maximum use of the potential of information and communications technologies, both in our substantive work and in our administrative and management systems, collectively referred to as the "digital Secretariat". We are making use of affordable emerging technologies to facilitate information-sharing, collaboration and internal communication. Social media platforms are cost-effective tools for expanding our reach and we now have

millions of followers on our major platforms in all official United Nations languages. Significant progress has also been made in digital dissemination of United Nations knowledge products.

71. As the Organization increasingly relies on information and communications technology, I am mindful of our vulnerability to cyber attacks. The Organization has strengthened the security of information and systems but we must do more. I am committed to ensuring the appropriate protection of the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the Organization's information, and of the systems used for its storage, processing and transmission.

72. The capital master plan has also modernized the way we work, having introduced open and modern accommodation for staff and delegates working in the renovated Secretariat and Conference buildings. The open office environment and new technologies available encourage communication and collaboration among staff while reducing our carbon footprint through lowered energy consumption. At the General Assembly's request, we are also examining the long-term accommodation requirements of the Organization in New York City.

73. In 2012, the United Nations continued to strengthen its security management system in order to enable the Organization to deliver its programmes and activities, including in areas with heightened security risks. This entailed strengthening crisis response capacity, restructuring security management training, modernizing information tools for security threat and risk analysis, developing practical policies and guidelines and enhancing collaboration with host Governments, as well as with governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Partnership

74. With the growing number and complexity of our mandates, there is a need to broaden our human, operational and financial resource base. The private sector, philanthropy, and civil society have dramatically expanded in size, sophistication and global reach, especially in developing countries. We must find ways to use the partnership tool more, and more effectively, to help us deliver on all our goals and mandates. As we look at ways to accelerate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and as we work on a framework to meet future global development challenges, it is imperative to match our ambitions with concrete ways to get us there. That is why I have submitted to the General Assembly my proposal for a new partnership facility to achieve greater accountability, coherence, efficiency and scale, and a more supportive enabling environment for United Nations partnership activity. Strengthening the Organization's capacity for strategic partnership can ensure that the United Nations remains relevant at a time in which business, philanthropy and civil society are increasingly active, resourceful and vibrant in the global public goods space.

75. In the past year, we continued to make use of multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives to achieve key goals. These include Every Woman Every Child and Sustainable Energy for All. Our Women's Empowerment Principles and Caring for Climate initiatives are the world's largest business platforms for action on these issues. These initiatives include stakeholders from all relevant sectors and use the comparative advantages and core competences of each to catalyse wide-ranging changes in behaviour, achieving greater scale and impact because benefits accrue broadly. Partnerships such as these supplement traditional development assistance

and have proved to leverage the increase of both official development assistance and non-traditional financial flows. The task at hand is however to move beyond consideration of financial flows only and adopt a vision which encompasses a range of contributions such as innovation, technology, research, human capacity and more to make progress on the Millennium Development Goals and serve as a model for achieving the post-2015 development agenda.

76. The Global Compact has continued to serve as a powerful corporate citizenship initiative, with more than 7,500 companies in 140 countries committed to universal principles and with the potential to contribute significantly to achieving United Nations goals, in particular those related to the post-2015 global development agenda.

Chapter IV
Conclusion

77. My report has provided an account of the progress of the Organization in the past year in delivering on the eight organizational priorities identified by Member States, while constantly adapting to a world in fundamental flux and looking ahead to a post-2015 agenda that meets the needs of people and the planet. I will continue to do my part to manage efforts to meet our existing mandates while anticipating and preparing for those that may come. I count on Member States to do the same and look forward to working with them to that end.

Annex

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2013: statistical tables

Goal 1
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicator 1.1

Proportion of population living below $1.25 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*1999*	*2005*	*2010*
Developing regions	46.7	36.5	26.9	22.0
Northern Africa	5.2	5.0	2.6	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.5	57.9	52.3	48.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.2	11.9	8.7	5.5
Caribbean	24.9	27.0	29.1	28.1
Latin America	11.7	11.2	7.8	4.5
Eastern Asia	60.2	35.6	16.3	11.6
Southern Asia	51.5	43.1	37.7	29.7
Southern Asia excluding India	52.0	36.3	29.3	21.5
South-Eastern Asia	45.3	35.5	19.0	14.3
Western Asia	5.1	5.0	4.6	3.6
Oceania	42.0	34.4	43.1	35.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.8	19.5	7.2	3.5
Least developed countries	64.6	61.3	53.4	46.2
Landlocked developing countries	53.2	52.2	40.9	33.0
Small island developing States	29.6	29.5	32.0	29.4

[a] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.
[b] Estimates by the World Bank, April 2013.

Indicator 1.2

Poverty gap ratio[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	1999	2010
Developing regions	16.1	11.9	6.8
Northern Africa	0.8	0.9	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.3	25.9	21.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.4	5.6	2.9
Caribbean	10.9	13.5	14.9
Latin America	5.1	5.2	2.4
Eastern Asia	20.7	11.1	2.8
Southern Asia	15.4	11.7	6.8
Southern Asia excluding India	17.7	10.6	4.9
South-Eastern Asia	14.4	9.6	2.7
Western Asia	1.1	1.0	0.9
Oceania	16.1	11.9	12.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.0	5.4	0.9
Least developed countries	27.0	25.6	17.8
Landlocked developing countries	23.5	20.6	11.2
Small island developing States	12.6	13.1	13.5

[a] The poverty gap ratio at $1.25 a day (2005 PPP) measures the magnitude of poverty. Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line, it is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line.

[b] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

Indicator 1.3

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

(Percentage)

No global or regional data are available.

Target 1.B
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Indicator 1.4
Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed

(a) Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed

(Percentage)

	2001	*2012[a]*
World	0.8	1.9
Developing regions	1.4	3.8
Northern Africa	1.2	1.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.8	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1.4	1.4
Caribbean	-0.7	1.9
Latin America	-1.5	1.3
Eastern Asia	6.0	6.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.8	1.8
Southern Asia	1.4	2.0
Southern Asia excluding India	0.4	-0.6
South-Eastern Asia	1.0	3.5
Western Asia	-3.0	1.5
Oceania	-3.2	4.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.5	3.8
Developed regions	1.5	1.1
Least developed countries	3.1	1.6
Landlocked developing countries	3.7	2.4
Small island developing States	-2.1	1.3

(b) GDP per person employed

(2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	1991	*2001*	*2012[a]*
World	16 142	18 489	23 119
Developing regions	6 393	8 336	13 526
Northern Africa	17 454	18 141	23 312
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 627	4 481	5 603
Latin America and the Caribbean	20 286	20 627	23 686
Caribbean	17 765	19 805	21 976
Latin America	20 485	20 686	23 799
Eastern Asia	3 144	6 488	15 356
Eastern Asia Excluding China	20 302	29 215	41 504

	1991	2001	2012[a]
Southern Asia	4 123	5 361	8 901
Southern Asia excluding India	6 664	7 195	9 106
South-Eastern Asia	5 686	7 130	10 366
Western Asia	31 390	36 076	42 018
Oceania	5 252	5 279	6 302
Caucasus and Central Asia	10 317	7 358	14 107
Developed regions	48 339	57 081	64 967
Least developed countries	2 009	2 272	3 266
Landlocked developing countries	4 326	3 654	5 430
Small island developing States	18 323	22 003	27 218

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.5
Employment-to-population ratio

(a) Total

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2007	2012[a]
World	62.2	61.2	61.3	60.3
Developing regions	64.1	62.8	62.5	61.6
Northern Africa	41.6	40.6	42.8	42.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.0	63.0	64.1	64.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.2	58.5	60.9	61.9
Eastern Asia	74.5	72.9	71.6	70.1
Southern Asia	58.1	56.3	56.3	54.2
South-Eastern Asia	68.1	66.9	66.2	67.0
Western Asia	47.6	44.4	43.2	45.3
Oceania	66.7	67.2	68.3	68.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	56.5	56.6	57.3	58.9
Developed regions	56.6	55.8	56.8	55.1
Least developed countries	70.1	69.1	69.5	69.4
Landlocked developing countries	66.8	66.8	68.2	68.7
Small island developing States	54.7	55.4	57.4	57.9

(b) Men, women and youth, 2012[a]

(Percentage)

	Men	*Women*	*Youth*
World	72.7	47.9	42.4
Developing regions	75.3	47.7	43.1
Northern Africa	67.9	18.1	23.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.9	57.8	46.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.1	49.4	45.4
Eastern Asia	75.6	64.3	54.5
Southern Asia	77.8	29.5	36.3
South-Eastern Asia	78.5	55.9	45.4
Western Asia	67.9	20.4	25.3
Oceania	72.7	63.5	51.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	68.2	50.3	36.8
Developed regions	61.9	48.8	38.0
Least developed countries	78.0	61.0	53.0
Landlocked developing countries	77.2	60.5	54.6
Small island developing States	68.4	47.6	37.2

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.6

Proportion of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day

(a) Total number of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day

(Millions)

	1991	*2000*	*2012[a]*
World	834.5	695.3	383.8
Developing regions	834.0	694.1	383.8
Northern Africa	1.3	0.9	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	100.5	132.0	132.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.2	16.1	9.6
Eastern Asia	401.1	232.2	46.3
Southern Asia	220.6	224.7	156.0
South-Eastern Asia	92.6	80.7	34.6
Western Asia	0.9	0.6	1.0
Oceania	0.9	1.0	1.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.0	6.0	2.8
Developed regions	0.5	1.1	0.02
Least developed countries	134.3	159.4	138.3
Landlocked developing countries	50.9	62.7	47.4
Small island developing States	3.0	3.2	3.2

(b) Proportion of total employment

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2012[a]
World	36.9	26.6	12.3
Developing regions	48.2	33.7	15.1
Northern Africa	4.2	2.5	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.0	55.9	39.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.1	7.8	3.5
Eastern Asia	60.4	31.7	5.7
Southern Asia	51.1	42.6	23.6
South-Eastern Asia	47.0	33.7	11.5
Western Asia	2.4	1.3	1.6
Oceania	42.2	36.9	26.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.4	22.4	8.3
Developed regions	0.1	0.2	0.0
Least developed countries	65.9	61.1	37.9
Landlocked developing countries	49.8	49.3	26.4
Small island developing States	17.9	15.8	12.6

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.7

Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

(a) Both sexes

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2010	2012[a]
World	54.6	53.1	50.2	49.2
Developing regions	67.7	64.3	59.6	58.2
Northern Africa	37.5	32.6	34.8	34.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	83.1	81.7	77.6	76.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.9	35.8	31.9	31.5
Eastern Asia	66.9	58.9	51.6	49.3
Southern Asia	80.0	80.2	77.3	75.6
South-Eastern Asia	68.2	65.1	61.8	60.9
Western Asia	43.4	34.7	24.8	24.1
Oceania	74.6	73.4	76.9	76.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	44.7	53.2	41.0	39.6
Developed regions	11.3	11.3	10.4	10.1
Least developed countries	86.6	85.9	81.9	81.2
Landlocked developing countries	74.3	77.0	72.4	71.9
Small island developing States	32.3	34.8	36.3	36.4

(b) Men

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2010	2012[a]
World	52.2	51.3	49.3	48.4
Developing regions	63.5	60.9	57.1	56.0
Northern Africa	33.4	29.1	30.5	30.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	78.3	76.3	70.8	70.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.3	35.3	31.7	31.3
Eastern Asia	61.0	53.9	48.2	46.4
Southern Asia	76.8	77.3	75.2	73.6
South-Eastern Asia	63.7	61.3	58.8	58.0
Western Asia	36.3	29.5	21.0	20.5
Oceania	69.2	67.4	70.8	70.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	47.3	52.5	39.7	38.4
Developed regions	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.2
Least developed countries	83.3	81.8	76.7	76.0
Landlocked developing countries	71.4	73.2	67.9	66.4
Small island developing States	32.1	35.6	37.5	37.7

(c) Women

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2010	2012[a]
World	58.2	55.8	51.5	50.4
Developing regions	74.6	69.8	63.5	61.8
Northern Africa	54.7	46.7	50.4	49.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	89.5	88.4	85.9	85.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.0	36.7	32.4	31.9
Eastern Asia	74.1	65.0	55.7	52.9
Southern Asia	88.4	87.7	83.2	81.2
South-Eastern Asia	74.2	70.4	66.0	64.8
Western Asia	67.8	54.2	39.6	37.2
Oceania	81.3	80.4	84.0	83.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	41.3	54.1	42.6	41.1
Developed regions	10.9	10.7	9.1	8.8
Least developed countries	90.8	91.2	88.5	87.9
Landlocked developing countries	78.1	81.8	78.0	76.8
Small island developing States	32.6	33.5	34.6	34.5

[a] Preliminary estimates.

Target 1.C
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator 1.8
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age[a,b]

(a) Total

(Percentage)

	1990	*2011*
World	25	16
Northern Africa	10	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	21
Latin America and the Caribbean	7	3
Eastern Asia	15	3
Southern Asia	50	31
South-Eastern Asia	31	17
Western Asia	15	5
Oceania	19	14
Caucasus and Central Asia	14	4
Developed regions	1	2

(b) By sex, 2006-2010[c]

(Percentage)

	Boys	*Girls*	*Boy-to-girl ratio*
Developing regions[d]	28	27	1.04
Northern Africa	6	4	1.50
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	19	1.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	4	1.25
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	41	42	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	5	1.20

(c) By residence, 2006-2010[c]

(Percentage)

	Rural	*Urban*
Developing regions[d]	32	17
Northern Africa	6	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	3
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	45	33
South-Eastern Asia	–	–
Western Asia	5	4
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	4

(d) By household wealth, 2006-2010[c]

(Percentage)

	Poorest quintile	*Richest quintile*
Developing regions[d]	38	14
Northern Africa	7	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	55	20
South-Eastern Asia	–	–
Western Asia	–	–
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	4

[a] The prevalence of underweight children is estimated according to World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards. UNICEF and WHO have initiated a process to harmonize anthropometric data used for the computation and estimation of regional and global averages and trend analysis.

[b] Owing to differences in source data and estimation methodology, these prevalence estimates are not comparable to the averages published in previous editions of this report.

[c] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

[d] Excluding China.

Indicator 1.9

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

(Percentage)

	1990-1992	*1999-2001*	*2007-2009*	*2010-2012*
World	18.6	15.0	12.9	12.5
Developing regions	23.2	18.3	15.5	14.9
Northern Africa	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.2	30.0	26.5	26.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.6	11.6	8.7	8.3
Caribbean	28.5	21.4	18.6	17.8
Latin America	13.6	11.0	8.1	7.7
Eastern Asia	20.8	14.4	11.8	11.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	10.4	14.0	14.5	11.7
Southern Asia	26.8	21.2	18.8	17.6
Southern Asia excluding India	26.4	21.0	18.1	17.8
South-Eastern Asia	29.6	20.0	13.2	10.9
Western Asia	6.6	8.0	9.4	10.1
Oceania	13.6	15.5	11.9	12.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	13.9	15.8	9.2	7.4
Developed regions	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3
Least developed countries	37.3	34.6	30.5	30.6
Landlocked developing countries	34.7	34.4	28.1	27.1
Small island developing States	25.4	20.3	17.4	16.9

Goal 2
Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicator 2.1
Net enrolment ratio in primary education[a]

(a) Total

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2011*
World	81.9	84.5	89.2	91.2
Developing regions	79.6	82.8	88.2	90.5
Northern Africa	79.6	89.5	95.1	97.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.6	60.2	70.7	77.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.6	94.2	95.7	95.3
Caribbean	76.5	81.6	79.7	81.4
Latin America	88.6	95.2	97.0	96.4
Eastern Asia	97.0	96.4	96.4	98.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	97.2	96.9	96.8	97.6
Southern Asia	74.2	78.4	90.2	93.0
Southern Asia excluding India	66.2	67.1	76.8	79.2
South-Eastern Asia	93.0	92.7	92.9	95.6
Western Asia	83.1	85.9	90.1	92.1
Oceania	69.5	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	94.6	94.5	94.5
Developed regions	95.9	97.3	96.7	97.3
Least developed countries	52.7	59.1	72.8	80.8
Landlocked developing countries	55.5	64.1	72.8	82.6
Small island developing States	76.5	81.2	78.7	80.1

(b) By sex

(Percentage)

	1990		*2000*		*2011*	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	86.2	77.5	87.4	81.5	92.1	90.3
Developing regions	84.6	74.5	86.1	79.3	91.5	89.4
Northern Africa	87.9	71.0	92.4	86.5	99.1	95.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.0	47.2	64.2	56.2	79.2	75.2

	1990		2000		2011	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Latin America and the Caribbean	88.8	86.4	94.8	93.5	94.9	95.6
Caribbean	76.1	77.0	81.3	81.9	81.6	81.3
Latin America	89.9	87.2	96.0	94.5	96.0	96.8
Eastern Asia	99.8	94.1	96.3	96.6	97.9	98.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.9	97.6	96.9	97.0	97.5	97.7
Southern Asia	82.8	65.1	85.0	71.3	94.1	91.6
Southern Asia excluding India	74.7	57.4	72.7	61.2	82.7	75.5
South-Eastern Asia	94.2	91.6	93.7	91.7	95.1	96.1
Western Asia	87.6	78.4	90.8	80.7	94.5	89.6
Oceania	73.5	65.2	–	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	95.0	94.2	95.1	93.9
Developed regions	96.0	95.9	97.3	97.2	97.1	97.5
Least developed countries	59.0	46.3	62.8	55.4	82.6	78.8
Landlocked developing countries	62.9	48.0	69.1	59.0	85.7	79.4
Small island developing States	77.1	75.8	81.9	80.5	81.1	79.0

[a] Defined as the number of pupils of the theoretical school age for primary education enrolled either in primary or in secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Indicator 2.2

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school[a,b]

(a) Total

	1990[b]	2000[b]	2011[b]
World	80.5	82.4	90.6
Developing regions	77.6	80.2	89.4
Northern Africa	73.1	84.3	95.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.2	53.6	69.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.5	97.0	101.5
Caribbean	72.7	76.7	77.7
Latin America	84.2	98.6	103.2
Eastern Asia	107.8	100.2	–
Eastern Asia excluding China	95.2	98.1	99.7
Southern Asia	63.0	68.3	–
Southern Asia excluding India	56.3	61.2	68.2
South-Eastern Asia	85.5	90.8	100.5
Western Asia	78.8	80.2	89.2
Oceania	58.3	65.1	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	96.6	100.2

	1990[b]	2000[b]	2011[b]
Developed regions	97.2	97.2	99.9
Least developed countries	40.8	45.8	63.7
Landlocked developing countries	53.0	54.7	66.1
Small island developing States	71.0	75.8	76.8

(b) By sex

	1990[b]		2000[b]		2011[b]	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	84.6	76.2	85.2	79.4	91.3	89.8
Developing regions	82.5	72.4	83.4	76.8	90.3	88.4
Northern Africa	81.7	64.1	87.6	80.8	96.8	94.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.6	46.6	58.4	48.7	72.6	65.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.3	85.8	95.3	98.8	100.0	103.1
Caribbean	71.5	74.0	75.8	77.6	77.8	77.7
Latin America	82.0	86.6	96.8	100.4	101.6	104.9
Eastern Asia	–	–	100.3	100.2	–	–
Eastern Asia excluding China	95.2	95.2	98.2	98.0	99.9	99.6
Southern Asia	72.8	52.5	75.1	61.0	–	–
Southern Asia excluding India	63.2	49.0	66.2	55.9	71.8	64.4
South-Eastern Asia	86.1	84.8	91.1	90.5	99.8	101.2
Western Asia	85.1	72.3	85.7	74.5	92.4	85.8
Oceania	62.1	54.3	69.0	61.0	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	94.5	92.8	100.9	99.4
Developed regions	–	–	97.2	97.2	99.6	100.3
Least developed countries	47.3	34.2	50.4	41.0	66.3	61.0
Landlocked developing countries	58.0	47.9	60.0	49.4	69.6	62.5
Small island developing States	71.0	71.1	76.0	75.6	77.8	75.9

[a] Since there are no regional averages for the official indicator the table displays the gross intake ratio at last grade of primary, which corresponds to the "total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade" (*Global Education Digest 2009: Comparing Education Statistics across the World*, Montreal, Canada, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics, 2009), annex B. This explains figures over 100 per cent.

[b] The primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years displayed.

Indicator 2.3

Literacy rate of women and men, aged 15 to 24

(a) Total

(Percentage of the population aged 15 to 24 years who can both read and write)

	1990[a]	*2000[a]*	*2011[a]*
World	83.4	87.2	89.5
Developing regions	80.2	85.0	87.9
Northern Africa	67.5	79.4	89.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.5[b]	68.3	69.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.1[b]	96.3	97.1
Caribbean	–	–	89.8
Latin America	93.3[b]	96.6	97.6
Eastern Asia	94.6	98.9	99.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–
Southern Asia	59.6	73.8	80.7
Southern Asia excluding India	53.7[b]	67.1	79.7
South-Eastern Asia	94.5	96.4	97.5
Western Asia	87.7	91.6	93.8
Oceania	–	74.8	77.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8[b]	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	99.6[b]
Least developed countries	55.8[b]	64.5	71.2
Landlocked developing countries	64.3	68.3	75.2
Small island developing States	–	88.3	87.8

(b) By sex

(Percentage of the population aged 15 to 24 years who can both read and write)

	1990[a]		*2000[a]*		*2011[a]*	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
World	87.6	79.1	90.4	83.9	92.2	86.9
Developing regions	85.3	75.0	88.8	81.1	91.0	84.9
Northern Africa	77.2	57.3	85.3	73.4	92.8	85.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.9[b]	58.6[b]	75.1	61.9	75.7	63.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	92.8[b]	93.4[b]	95.9	96.7	96.8	97.3
Caribbean	–	–	–	–	90.0	89.7
Latin America	92.9[b]	93.7[b]	96.2	97.0	97.3	97.9
Eastern Asia	97.1	91.9	99.2	98.6	99.7	99.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern Asia	69.8	48.7	81.3	65.6	86.8	74.9
Southern Asia excluding India	60.2[b]	47.1[b]	73.9	60.4	83.0	76.2

	1990[a]		2000[a]		2011[a]	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
South-Eastern Asia	95.5	93.5	96.6	96.1	97.6	97.4
Western Asia	93.8	81.3	95.5	87.7	95.9	91.6
Oceania	–	–	76.8	72.6	74.8	79.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8[b]	99.8[b]	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	–	–	99.6[b]	99.6[b]
Least developed countries	64.1[b]	47.6[b]	71.5	58.0	75.9	66.6
Landlocked developing countries	70.1	58.7	74.7	62.6	79.4	71.3
Small island developing States	–	–	88.8	87.9	87.6	88.0

[a] The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

[b] Partial imputation due to incomplete country coverage (from 33 per cent to 60 per cent of population).

Goal 3
Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator 3.1
Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

(a) Primary education[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2011*
World	0.88	0.92	0.97
Developing regions	0.86	0.92	0.97
Northern Africa	0.82	0.91	0.94
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.83	0.85	0.93
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.99	0.97	0.97
Caribbean	0.98	0.98	0.96
Latin America	0.99	0.97	0.97
Eastern Asia	0.91	1.02	1.04
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.00	0.99	0.99
Southern Asia	0.74	0.84	0.98
Southern Asia excluding India	0.74	0.83	0.93
South-Eastern Asia	0.96	0.97	0.99
Western Asia	0.85	0.86	0.93
Oceania	0.89	0.90	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.99	0.99	0.98
Developed regions	1.00	0.99	0.99
Least developed countries	0.79	0.85	0.94
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.84	0.94
Small island developing States	0.96	0.96	0.96

(b) Secondary education[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2011*
World	0.83	0.92	0.97
Developing regions	0.76	0.89	0.96
Northern Africa	0.76	0.95	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.76	0.81	0.83
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.06	1.07	1.07
Caribbean	1.09	1.06	1.02
Latin America	1.06	1.07	1.07

	1990	2000	2011
Eastern Asia	0.76	0.94	1.04
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.96	0.99	0.99
Southern Asia	0.59	0.76	0.92
Southern Asia excluding India	0.60	0.88	0.93
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.97	1.01
Western Asia	0.66	0.76	0.90
Oceania	0.87	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	0.98	0.97
Developed regions	1.01	1.01	0.99
Least developed countries	0.58	0.80	0.86
Landlocked developing countries	0.87	0.85	0.87
Small island developing States	1.06	1.04	1.01

(c) Tertiary education[a]

	1990	2000	2011
World	0.90	1.00	1.08
Developing regions	0.69	0.85	0.98
Northern Africa	0.64	0.82	1.07
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.48	0.66	0.61
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.97	1.18	1.27
Caribbean	1.35	1.42	–
Latin America	0.93	1.17	1.25
Eastern Asia	0.49	0.70	1.08
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.53	0.66	0.80
Southern Asia	0.49	0.67	0.77
Southern Asia excluding India	0.39	0.72	0.90
South-Eastern Asia	0.92	1.03	1.06
Western Asia	0.63	0.76	0.89
Oceania	0.61	0.84	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	0.92	1.06
Developed regions	1.10	1.21	1.29
Least developed countries	0.38	0.60	0.62
Landlocked developing countries	0.85	0.83	0.78
Small island developing States	1.25	1.34	1.44

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.

Indicator 3.2

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

(Percentage of employees)

	1990	2000	2005	2011
World	35.3	37.6	38.4	39.6
Developing regions	29.1	31.8	32.6	34.2
Northern Africa	19.2	18.9	18.6	19.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.7	27.8	29.7	32.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.1	41.9	43.1	44.2
Eastern Asia	38.1	39.7	40.8	42.1
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.3	18.4	18.0	18.3
Southern Asia	13.5	17.1	18.1	19.5
Southern Asia excluding India	40.1	42.3	43.9	45.0
South-Eastern Asia	34.6	36.9	36.8	38.6
Western Asia	14.9	16.9	17.6	19.1
Oceania	33.1	35.6	35.6	37.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	43.1	43.2	43.8	43.9
Developed regions	44.5	46.1	46.8	47.7

Indicator 3.3

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament[a]

(Percentage in single or lower houses only)

	1990	2000	2005	2013
World	12.8	13.6	15.9	20.8
Developing regions	11.9	12.3	14.2	19.5
Northern Africa	2.6	3.3	8.5	17.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	12.6	14.2	21.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	15.2	19.0	24.5
Caribbean	22.2	20.6	26.0	30.3
Latin America	8.7	13.2	16.4	22.3
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	19.4	19.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	17.8	14.6	17.2	15.6
Southern Asia	5.7	6.8	8.8	18.5
Southern Asia excluding India	6.0	5.9	9.0	20.4
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	12.3	15.5	18.0
Western Asia	4.5	4.2	3.9	12.2
Oceania	1.2	3.6	3.0	3.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	7.0	9.9	17.7

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2013*
Developed regions	16.1	16.3	19.8	23.9
Least developed countries	8.7	9.9	13.0	21.0
Landlocked developing countries	14.2	7.8	13.4	23.5
Small island developing States	15.2	14.0	17.9	21.9

[a] As at 31 January 2013.

Goal 4
Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Indicator 4.1
Under-5 mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
World	87	73	50
Developing regions	97	80	55
Northern Africa	77	45	23
Sub-Saharan Africa	178	153	105
Latin America and the Caribbean	53	34	18
Eastern Asia	48	35	14
Eastern Asia excluding China	28	30	17
Southern Asia	116	88	59
Southern Asia excluding India	119	87	58
South-Eastern Asia	69	47	28
Western Asia	63	42	30
Oceania	73	61	49
Caucasus and Central Asia	76	61	41
Developed regions	15	10	6
Least developed countries	171	136	95

[a] Deaths of children before reaching the age of 5, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.2
Infant mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
World	61	51	36
Developing regions	67	56	40
Northern Africa	59	37	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	107	94	68
Latin America and the Caribbean	42	28	15
Eastern Asia	38	29	12
Eastern Asia excluding China	17	22	14
Southern Asia	83	65	46
Southern Asia excluding India	88	66	46
South-Eastern Asia	48	35	22
Western Asia	50	33	23

	1990	2000	2012
Oceania	54	47	38
Caucasus and Central Asia	62	51	35
Developed regions	12	8	5
Least developed countries	107	86	63

[a] Deaths of children before reaching the age of 1, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.3

Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2011
World	72	72	84
Developing regions	71	70	83
Northern Africa	84	93	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	53	74
Latin America	77	94	94
Caribbean	64	76	76
Eastern Asia	98	84	99
Southern Asia	57	58	77
South-Eastern Asia	70	80	89
Western Asia	79	86	86
Oceania	70	67	64
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	93	95
Developed regions	84	92	92

[a] Children aged 12 to 23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Goal 5
Improve maternal health

Target 5.A
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.1
Maternal mortality ratio[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	400	320	210
Developing regions	440	350	240
Northern Africa	230	120	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	850	740	500
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	100	80
Caribbean	280	220	190
Latin America	130	96	72
Eastern Asia	120	61	37
Eastern Asia excluding China	53	64	45
Southern Asia	590	400	220
Southern Asia excluding India	590	410	240
South-Eastern Asia	410	240	150
Western Asia	170	110	71
Oceania	320	260	200
Caucasus and Central Asia	71	62	46
Developed regions	26	17	16

[a] Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 5.2
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2011*
World	56	60	67
Developing regions	55	59	66
Northern Africa	47	69	82
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	44	48
Latin America and the Caribbean[a]	74	82	90
Caribbean	70	70	70
Latin America	74	83	91
Eastern Asia	94	97	100

	1990	2000	2011
Southern Asia	30	36	50
Southern Asia excluding India	17	18	41
South-Eastern Asia	42	65	75
Western Asia	59	67	74
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	97	89	97
Developed regions	–	–	–
Least developed countries	31	32	46

[a] Including only deliveries in health-care institutions.

Target 5.B
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicator 5.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate[a,b]

(Percentage of women who are using any method of contraception among women aged 15 to 49, married or in union)

	1990	2000	2011
World	55.0	61.3	63.2
Developing regions	51.6	59.5	62.1
Northern Africa	43.3	57.7	62.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.4	18.5	25.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.0	69.8	72.8
Caribbean	54.0	58.7	60.7
Latin America	61.7	70.7	73.7
Eastern Asia	78.2	85.6	83.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	72.5	76.0	75.0
Southern Asia	39.0	48.2	56.2
Southern Asia excluding India	30.9	46.0	51.9
South-Eastern Asia	48.3	57.2	62.9
Western Asia	43.5	50.9	57.8
Oceania	28.3	31.6	36.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.1	57.9	58.3
Developed regions	68.4	69.9	70.1
Least developed countries	15.9	26.3	35.9
Landlocked developing countries	21.9	28.6	37.6
Small island developing States	49.6	53.1	55.2

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 10 April 2012.
[b] Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

Indicator 5.4

Adolescent birth rate[a,b]

(Number of live births per 1,000 adolescent women aged 15 to 19)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	59.3	51.3	48.6
Developing regions	64.3	55.3	52.4
Northern Africa	43.1	33.2	29.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	125.4	121.7	117.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	90.6	87.5	78.9
Caribbean	79.8	77.8	68.4
Latin America	91.5	88.2	79.7
Eastern Asia	15.3	5.8	6.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.1	3.2	2.3
Southern Asia	88.4	58.5	45.6
Southern Asia excluding India	120.8	75.7	62.0
South-Eastern Asia	53.7	40.4	43.2
Western Asia	62.8	50.5	48.4
Oceania	84.0	64.5	62.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	44.4	28.3	32.2
Developed regions	33.8	25.6	21.7
Least developed countries	133.2	119.8	114.9
Landlocked developing countries	107.8	106.5	97.7
Small island developing States	77.2	72.1	63.6

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 10 April 2012.

[b] Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

Indicator 5.5

Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

(a) At least one visit[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2011*
World	63	71	81
Developing regions	63	71	81
Northern Africa	50	63	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	72	79
Latin America and the Caribbean	74	90	96
Caribbean	85	88	92
Latin America	73	90	96
Eastern Asia	70	89	94
Southern Asia	53	54	71
Southern Asia excluding India	27	31	60

	1990	2000	2011
South-Eastern Asia	79	90	93
Western Asia	54	63	77
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–
Least developed countries	49	56	76
Subregions of Africa[b]			
Central Africa	77	73	82
Eastern Africa	–	–	91
North Africa	50	63	79
Southern Africa	90	91	95
West Africa	59	66	68

(b) At least four visits[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2011
World	–	44	51
Developing regions	37	44	51
Northern Africa	23	37	66
Sub-Saharan Africa	52	49	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	69	81	88
Caribbean	59	66	72
Latin America	69	82	89
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	24	27	36
Southern Asia excluding India	–	–	–
South-Eastern Asia	45	69	77
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–

[a] Defined as the percentage of women (15 to 49 years old) who received antenatal care during pregnancy from skilled health personnel.

[b] Based on the subregional classification adapted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

Indicator 5.6

Unmet need for family planning[a,b]

(Percentage of women who have an unmet need for family planning among women aged 15 to 49, married or in union)

	1990	*2000*	*2011*
World	15.3	12.9	12.3
Developing regions	16.6	13.5	12.7
Northern Africa	22.6	14.0	12.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.4	26.6	25.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.2	12.8	10.4
Caribbean	19.3	18.5	17.5
Latin America	17.0	12.3	9.9
Eastern Asia	5.6	3.1	3.7
Southern Asia	21.5	17.7	15.2
Southern Asia excluding India	25.5	20.7	18.1
South-Eastern Asia	18.8	15.6	12.8
Western Asia	21.9	19.6	16.0
Oceania	27.7	27.0	25.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	18.6	14.4	14.1
Developed regions	10.5	9.9	9.9
Least developed countries	28.7	26.7	23.6
Landlocked developing countries	26.8	26.3	23.7
Small island developing States	20.1	19.6	18.8

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 28 March 2013.

[b] Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

Goal 6
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator 6.1

(a) HIV incidence rates[a,b]

(Number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15 to 49)

	2001	*2011*
World	0.08 (0.07:0.08)	0.06 (0.05:0.07)
Developing regions	0.09 (0.08:0.10)	0.06 (0.06:0.07)
Northern Africa	0.01 (0.00:0.01)	0.01 (0.01:0.01)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.61 (0.57:0.65)	0.37 (0.33:0.41)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.04 (0.03:0.05)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Caribbean	0.11 (0.09:0.12)	0.06 (0.04:0.07)
Latin America	0.03 (0.02:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Eastern Asia	0.01 (0.01:0.01)	0.01 (0.00:0.02)
Southern Asia	0.03 (0.02:0.04)	0.02 (0.01:0.03)
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.03 (0.03:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Western Asia	0.01 (0.00:0.01)	0.01 (0.00:0.01)
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.03 (0.02:0.04)	0.06 (0.03:0.11)
Developed regions	0.03 (0.03:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Subregions of Africa[c]		
Central Africa	0.55 (0.50:0.61)	0.33 (0.28:0.39)
Eastern Africa	0.37 (0.34:0.39)	0.26 (0.24:0.29)
North Africa	0.01 (0.01:0.02)	0.02 (0.01:0.02)
Southern Africa	1.91 (1.78:2.05)	1.02 (0.93:1.13)
West Africa	0.33 (0.30:0.38)	0.24 (0.19:0.28)

[a] "HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years" was chosen as a proxy indicator for the incidence rate when the indicators for the Millennium Declaration were developed. However, the estimated incidence rate among people 15 to 49 years is now available for all regions and from 60 countries. Therefore HIV incidence rate is presented here together with HIV prevalence data among population aged 15 to 49 years.

[b] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

[c] Based on the subregional classification adapted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

(b) HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years[a]

(Percentage)

	1990		2001		2011	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*
World	0.3	43	0.8	49	0.8	49
Developing regions	0.3	48	0.9	51	0.8	52
Northern Africa	<0.1	49	<0.1	33	0.1	38
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4	53	5.6	57	4.6	58
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	34	0.5	35	0.4	35
Caribbean	0.9	48	1.2	53	1.0	52
Latin America	0.2	31	0.4	31	0.4	32
Eastern Asia	<0.1	24	<0.1	27	0.1	28
Eastern Asia excluding China	<0.1	26	<0.1	28	<0.1	29
Southern Asia	<0.1	28	0.3	35	0.2	36
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	35	<0.1	17	0.1	19
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.2	15	0.4	30	0.4	33
Western Asia	<0.1	39	<0.1	33	<0.1	41
Oceania	0.2	32	0.7	46	0.6	48
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	14	0.1	16	0.3	20
Developed regions	0.2	16	0.4	24	0.5	26
Least developed countries	1.6	52	2.3	57	1.9	58
Landlocked developing countries	2.9	53	4.0	57	2.8	57
Small island developing States	0.7	48	1.0	52	0.9	52

[a] Trend data for the actual indicator 6.1 "HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years" is available from only 35 countries, almost exclusively sub-Saharan Africa, and is therefore not presented here.

Indicator 6.2

Condom use at last high-risk sex,[a] 2007-2012[b]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*	*Number of countries covered by the surveys*	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	34.1	21	54.7
Oceania	–	–	4	25.6
Southern Asia	2	22.2	2	37.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	1	76.2

[a] Percentage of young women and men aged 15 to 24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular (non-marital and non-cohabiting) sexual partner in the past 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the past 12 months.

[b] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Indicator 6.3

Proportion of population aged 15 to 24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,[a] 2007-2012[b]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered by the surveys*	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*
World	77	21.3	59	32.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	28.2	27	37.0
Southern Asia	6	17.2	3	33.7
Southern Asia excluding India	5	8.8	2	–
South-Eastern Asia	6	23.1	4	24.3

[a] Percentage of young women and men aged 15 to 24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject two common local misconceptions, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit the AIDS virus.

[b] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Indicator 6.4

Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years,[a] 2007-2012[b]

	Number of countries with data	*Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans*
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	0.95
Southern Asia	2	0.72

[a] Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10 to 14 both of whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10 to 14 both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.

[b] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Target 6.B
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Indicator 6.5

Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs[a]

(Percentage)

	2010	*2011*
World[b]	47	54
Developing regions	47	55
Northern Africa	31	36
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	56
Latin America and the Caribbean	64	68
Caribbean	59	67
Latin America	64	68
Eastern Asia	28	38
Eastern Asia excluding China	4	5
Southern Asia	32	41
Southern Asia excluding India	11	14
South-Eastern Asia and Oceania	53	56
Western Asia	20	20
Caucasus and Central Asia	15	19
Least developed countries	46	52
Landlocked developing countries	55	66
Small island developing States	57	70

[a] Antiretroviral treatment coverage among people with CD4 cell counts at or below 350 cells/mm.
[b] Including low- and middle-income economies, as defined by the World Bank.

Target 6.C
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicator 6.6
Incidence and death rates associated with malaria[a]

(a) Incidence

(Number of new cases per 1,000 population)

	2010
Northern Africa	–
Sub-Saharan Africa	264
Latin America and the Caribbean	15
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	33
South-Eastern Asia	36
Western Asia	24
Oceania	178
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	214
Landlocked developing countries	218
Small island developing States	96

(b) Deaths

(Number of deaths per 100,000 population)

	2010
Northern Africa	–
Sub-Saharan Africa	88
Latin America and the Caribbean	2
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	4
South-Eastern Asia	6
Western Asia	7
Oceania	43
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	67
Landlocked developing countries	69
Small island developing States	26

[a] For populations at risk of malaria in malaria endemic countries.

Indicator 6.7

Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets, 2008-2012[a]

(a) Total[b]

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (39 countries)	37[a]

(b) By residence[b]

(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Sub-Saharan Africa (34 countries)	36	41

[a] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.
[b] Calculation includes data available as of March 2013.

Indicator 6.8

Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs, 2008-2012[a]

(a) Total[b]

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (35 countries)	37

(b) By residence[b]

(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Sub-Saharan Africa (35 countries)	48	39

[a] Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.
[b] Calculation includes data available as of March 2013.

Indicator 6.9

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis[a]

(a) Incidence

(Number of new cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)

	1990	*2002*	*2011*
World	147 (135:159)	148 (139:156)	125 (120:130)
Developing regions	179 (165:194)	174 (164:184)	147 (141:153)
Northern Africa	64 (55:73)	55 (49:61)	51 (45:57)
Sub-Saharan Africa	251 (196:306)	322 (268:376)	264 (245:284)

	1990		2002		2011	
Latin America and the Caribbean	90	(76:103)	57	(53:61)	43	(40:45)
Caribbean	94	(68:120)	91	(79:104)	75	(64:85)
Latin America	89	(75:104)	54	(50:59)	40	(37:43)
Eastern Asia	157	(125:188)	105	(92:119)	81	(72:90)
Southern Asia	207	(178:236)	206	(189:223)	181	(167:195)
South-Eastern Asia	246	(209:282)	238	(216:260)	210	(192:228)
Western Asia	53	(46:59)	38	(35:41)	26	(25:34)
Oceania	245	(171:318)	265	(178:353)	261	(173:349)
Caucasus and Central Asia	132	(122:142)	291	(267:315)	116	(107:125)
Developed regions	29	(28:31)	38	(35:40)	25	(23:27)
Least developed countries	288	(256:321)	281	(258:304)	235	(222:248)
Landlocked developing countries	269	(230:309)	314	(276:352)	197	(181:212)
Small island developing States	113	(92:134)	121	(105:137)	112	(96:127)

(b) Prevalence

(Number of existing cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)

	1990		2002		2011	
World	268	(243:294)	246	(223:271)	170	(150:192)
Developing regions	330	(299:362)	292	(264:320)	201	(176:225)
Northern Africa	111	(66:156)	78	(47:109)	74	(44:103)
Sub-Saharan Africa	388	(249:528)	380	(270:490)	298	(249:348)
Latin America and the Caribbean	147	(102:192)	77	(58:96)	54	(40:68)
Caribbean	156	(80:232)	129	(72:185)	101	(56:147)
Latin America	146	(98:195)	73	(53:93)	50	(36:65)
Eastern Asia	226	(209:243)	168	(146:190)	115	(100:129)
Southern Asia	451	(385:516)	407	(344:469)	264	(194:334)
South-Eastern Asia	548	(401:696)	477	(357:597)	329	(249:408)
Western Asia	74	(46:103)	52	(35:68)	34	(24:44)
Oceania	518	(192:843)	408	(128:687)	401	(116:687)
Caucasus and Central Asia	265	(185:345)	585	(407:762)	180	(128:232)
Developed regions	42	(33:52)	54	(37:71)	32	(21:42)
Least developed countries	514	(406:621)	430	(357:503)	332	(278:386)
Landlocked developing countries	360	(305:414)	394	(339:449)	268	(215:321)
Small island developing States	200	(131:270)	177	(120:234)	158	(103:213)

(c) Deaths

(Number of deaths per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)

		1990		*2002*		*2011*
World	24	(20:28)	21	(18:25)	14	(12:17)
Developing regions	30	(25:35)	25	(21:30)	17	(14:19)
Northern Africa	9	(2.2:16)	6.2	(2.1:10)	5.2	(2:8.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	(28:57)	37	(25:49)	27	(21:32)
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.9	(7.2:11)	5	(4.3:5.6)	3.4	(2.9:3.9)
Caribbean	10	(4:16)	12	(5.2:19)	9	(4.1:14)
Latin America	8.8	(7:11)	4.4	(4:4.9)	3	(2.6:3.4)
Eastern Asia	18	(16:20)	7.3	(6.1:8.5)	3.6	(3.3:3.9)
Southern Asia	42	(28:55)	41	(28:53)	26	(18:34)
South-Eastern Asia	54	(34:73)	45	(29:61)	28	(20:37)
Western Asia	8	(4.2:12)	4.3	(2.7:5.9)	2.1	(1.2:3.1)
Oceania	58	(15:102)	39	(9.1:69)	39	(7.9:69)
Caucasus and Central Asia	8.1	(7.6:8.7)	20	(19:22)	8.9	(8.2:9.6)
Developed regions	3	(3:3)	4.7	(4.7:4.8)	3.2	(3.2:3.2)
Least developed countries	58	(43:72)	45	(34:55)	32	(25:39)
Landlocked developing countries	32	(26:39)	29	(24:34)	18	(15:21)
Small island developing States	17	(9.3:24)	17	(10:23)	15	(8.7:20)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

Indicator 6.10

Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

(a) New cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

(DOTS smear-positive case detection rate: percentage)[a]

		1990		*2000*		*2011*
World	48	(45:52)	41	(39:44)	67	(64:69)
Developing regions	47	(43:51)	40	(37:42)	66	(63:69)
Northern Africa	57	(50:67)	75	(68:84)	74	(66:84)
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	(26:40)	39	(33:47)	60	(56:65)
Latin America and the Caribbean	51	(44:61)	69	(64:75)	81	(76:87)
Caribbean	11	(9:16)	51	(45:59)	65	(57:75)
Latin America	55	(47:66)	71	(66:78)	83	(78:90)
Eastern Asia	23	(20:29)	34	(30:40)	90	(81:100)
Southern Asia	71	(62:82)	42	(39:45)	58	(54:63)
South-Eastern Asia	48	(42:56)	32	(29:35)	70	(65:77)
Western Asia	80	(72:92)	77	(71:83)	76	(72:82)
Oceania	25	(20:36)	56	(42:82)	62	(47:94)
Caucasus and Central Asia	37	(34:40)	29	(27:31)	63	(58:68)

	1990		2000		2011	
Developed regions	78	(75:82)	77	(72:83)	84	(78:90)
Least developed countries	24	(21:27)	33	(31:36)	57	(54:61)
Landlocked developing countries	34	(29:39)	37	(33:42)	63	(59:69)
Small island developing States	21	(18:26)	53	(47:62)	65	(57:76)

(b) Patients successfully treated under directly observed treatment short course

(Percentage)

	1994	2000	2010
World	75	69	87
Developing regions	75	69	87
Northern Africa	80	88	86
Sub-Saharan Africa	60	71	82
Latin America and the Caribbean	65	76	76
Caribbean	74	72	82
Latin America	65	77	75
Eastern Asia	88	92	95
South Asia	74	42	89
South-Eastern Asia	82	86	90
Western Asia	72	77	85
Oceania	61	76	63
Caucasus and Central Asia	73[b]	79	74
Developed regions	68	66	63
Least developed countries	66	77	85
Landlocked developing countries	57	75	82
Small island developing States	67	73	78

[a] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.
[b] The number refers to 1996 data.

Goal 7
Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicator 7.1
Proportion of land area covered by forest
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	32.0	31.4	31.0
Developing regions	29.4	28.2	27.6
Northern Africa	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.2	29.5	28.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.0	49.6	47.4
Caribbean	25.8	28.1	30.3
Latin America	52.3	49.9	47.6
Eastern Asia	16.4	18.0	20.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.2	14.0	12.8
Southern Asia	14.1	14.1	14.5
Southern Asia excluding India	7.8	7.3	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	56.9	51.3	49.3
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	3.3
Oceania	67.5	65.1	62.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Developed regions	36.3	36.6	36.7
Least developed countries	32.7	31.0	29.6
Landlocked developing countries	19.3	18.2	17.1
Small island developing States	64.6	63.7	62.7

Indicator 7.2
Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)

(a) Total[a]
(Millions of tons)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2010*
World	21 550	23 841	27 852	31 387
Developing regions	6 727	9 936	13 525	17 791
Northern Africa	229	330	395	464
Sub-Saharan Africa	462	554	635	711

	1990	2000	2005	2010
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 006	1 330	1 491	1 701
Caribbean	84	99	105	137
Latin America	922	1 231	1 386	1 564
Eastern Asia	2 991	3 979	6 387	8 975
Eastern Asia excluding China	531	574	597	688
Southern Asia	993	1 709	2 072	2 824
Southern Asia excluding India	302	522	661	815
South-Eastern Asia	423	774	1 000	1 216
Western Asia	615	926	1 149	1 418
Oceania	6	7	11	11
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	0	327	386	472
Developed regions	14 824	13 904	14 327	13 596
Least developed countries	61	111	157	213
Landlocked developing countries	50	398	458	563
Small island developing States	139	160	151	168
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	14 986	14 436	14 917	14 158

(b) Per capita

(Tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2010
World	4.08	3.91	4.30	4.57
Developing regions	1.66	2.03	2.57	3.16
Northern Africa	1.91	2.33	2.57	2.80
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.91	0.83	0.84	0.83
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.29	2.57	2.70	2.90
Caribbean	2.76	2.87	2.88	3.63
Latin America	2.26	2.55	2.68	2.85
Eastern Asia	2.46	2.95	4.60	6.30
Eastern Asia excluding China	7.42	7.31	7.40	8.30
Southern Asia	0.83	1.17	1.31	1.66
Southern Asia excluding India	0.94	1.28	1.49	1.70
South-Eastern Asia	0.95	1.48	1.79	2.05
Western Asia	4.85	5.73	6.32	6.85
Oceania	1.00	0.96	1.25	1.09
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	7.33	4.59	5.25	6.10
Developed regions	12.37	11.67	11.79	10.90
Least developed countries	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.26
Landlocked developing countries	0.26	1.21	1.25	1.37
Small island developing States	3.20	3.15	2.74	2.85
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	12.76	11.75	11.88	11.02

(c) Per $1 GDP (PPP)

(Kilograms)

	1990	2000	2005	2010
World	0.60	0.50	0.49	0.47
Developing regions	0.63	0.59	0.61	0.58
Northern Africa	0.43	0.49	0.48	0.43
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.55	0.53	0.47	0.41
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.28
Caribbean	0.54	0.52	0.48	0.55
Latin America	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.27
Eastern Asia	1.45	0.87	0.94	0.83
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.37
Southern Asia	0.58	0.61	0.55	0.49
Southern Asia excluding India	0.46	0.54	0.52	0.30
South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.46	0.46	0.44
Western Asia	0.49	0.55	0.56	0.57
Oceania	0.29	0.26	0.37	0.24
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	2.31	1.72	1.32	1.09
Developed regions	0.58	0.45	0.41	0.37
Least developed countries	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.20
Landlocked developing countries	0.20	0.91	0.74	0.64
Small island developing States	0.54	0.39	0.30	0.23
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	0.59	0.46	0.43	0.38

[a] Total carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels (expressed in millions of tons of CO_2) include emissions from solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption, cement production and gas flaring (United States Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).

[b] The 1990 column shows 1992 data.

[c] Includes all annex I countries that report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; non-annex I countries do not have annual reporting obligations.

[d] National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions. It can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.

[e] Excluding emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

Indicator 7.3

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

(Tons of ozone depletion potential)

	1986	*1990*[a]	*2000*	*2011*
World	1 667 551	1 121 310	210 735	31 837
Developing regions	280 530	236 892	208 013	39 037
Northern Africa	14 214	6 203	8 129	860
Sub-Saharan Africa	36 347	23 449	9 597	1 640
Latin America and the Caribbean	78 663	76 048	31 104	4 834
Caribbean	2 216	2 177	1 669	117
Latin America	76 448	73 871	29 435	4 717
Eastern Asia	103 445	103 217	105 762	23 510
Eastern Asia excluding China	25 436	12 904	14 885	2 211
Southern Asia	13 473	3 338	28 161	2 320
Southern Asia excluding India	6 159	3 338	9 466	836
South-Eastern Asia	17 926	21 108	16 831	2 255
Western Asia	16 349	3 481	8 299	3 598
Oceania	113	47	129	19
Caucasus and Central Asia	11 607	2 738	928	132
Developed regions	1 228 998	828 590	25 364	-1 458
Least developed countries	3 494	1 457	4 813	767
Landlocked developing countries	14 616	3 354	2 395	350
Small island developing States	9 419	7 162	2 147	274

[a] For years prior to the entry into force of the reporting requirement for a group of substances, missing country consumption values have been estimated at the base year level. This applies to substances in annexes B, C and E to the Montreal Protocol, whose years of entry into force are 1992, 1992 and 1994, respectively.

Indicator 7.4

Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2009*
Not fully exploited	31.3	25.4	12.7
Fully exploited	50.0	47.2	57.4
Overexploited	18.6	27.4	29.9

Indicator 7.5
Proportion of total water resources used[a]
(Percentage)

	Circa 2006
World	9.2
Developing regions	7.4
Northern Africa	89.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0
Caribbean	15.2
Latin America	1.9
Eastern Asia	19.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	20.8
Southern Asia	52.9
Southern Asia excluding India	53.3
South-Eastern Asia	7.8
Western Asia	54.9
Oceania	0.06
Caucasus and Central Asia	55.1
Developed regions	10.0
Least developed countries	4.5
Landlocked developing countries	12.9
Small island developing States	1.5

[a] Defined as surface water and groundwater withdrawal as a percentage of total actual renewable water resources.

Target 7.B
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Indicator 7.6
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

(a) Terrestrial and marine[a,b]
(Percentage of total territorial area)

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
World[c]	8.3	11.3	14.0
Developing regions	7.8	10.5	13.8
Northern Africa	2.9	3.7	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.7	11.5	15.2

	1990	2000	2012
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.7	13.9	20.3
Caribbean	3.2	4.0	5.9
Latin America	8.9	14.3	20.9
Eastern Asia	11.5	14.4	15.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.9	11.5	11.9
Southern Asia	5.1	5.7	6.1
Southern Asia excluding India	5.5	6.4	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	6.9	9.4
Western Asia	3.7	14.4	14.7
Oceania	0.6	1.3	4.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.8	3.0	3.6
Developed regions	9.1	12.3	14.0
Least developed countries	9.0	9.7	12.4
Landlocked developing countries	9.0	11.3	13.6
Small island developing States	1.3	2.8	5.1

(b) Terrestrial[a,b]

(Percentage of total surface area)

	1990	2000	2012
World[c]	8.9	11.9	14.6
Developing regions	8.6	11.6	14.9
Northern Africa	3.0	3.7	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.0	11.8	15.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	14.4	21.2
Caribbean	9.2	10.0	13.5
Latin America	9.0	14.5	21.3
Eastern Asia	12.0	14.9	16.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	12.2	12.6
Southern Asia	5.4	6.0	6.5
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	6.9	7.5
South-Eastern Asia	8.4	12.6	14.1
Western Asia	4.0	15.5	15.7
Oceania	2.0	3.1	5.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.8	3.0	3.6
Developed regions	9.2	12.4	14.0
Least developed countries	9.5	10.2	12.9
Landlocked developing countries	9.0	11.3	13.6
Small island developing States	3.7	6.5	8.7

(c) Marine[a,b]

(Percentage of total territorial waters)

	1990	2000	2012
World[c]	4.6	6.8	9.7
Developing regions	1.6	3.0	5.9
Northern Africa	2.3	3.7	6.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.5	3.3	7.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.8	9.3	11.9
Caribbean	0.9	1.8	3.0
Latin America	7.7	12.3	15.4
Eastern Asia	0.8	1.4	1.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.1	2.1	2.4
Southern Asia	1.0	1.4	1.6
Southern Asia excluding India	0.6	1.1	1.7
South-Eastern Asia	0.5	1.2	4.8
Western Asia	0.7	2.1	3.3
Oceania	0.2	0.8	3.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.2	0.9	0.9
Developed regions	8.3	11.8	13.9
Least developed countries	0.9	2.1	4.8
Landlocked developing countries[d]	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.4	1.3	3.6

[a] Differences in figures when compared to the statistical annex of previous reports are due to new available data, revised methodologies, and revised Millennium Development Goal regions.

[b] Protected areas whose year of establishment is unknown are included in all years.

[c] Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of developed and developing region aggregates.

[d] Excluding territorial water claims within inland seas made by some landlocked developing countries.

Indicator 7.7

Proportion of species threatened with extinction[a]

(Percentage of species not expected to become extinct in the near future)

	1988	1990	2000	2012
World	92.1	92.1	91.7	91.3
Developing regions	92.4	92.4	92.1	91.7
Northern Africa	98.0	98.0	97.5	96.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.0	93.0	92.9	92.1
Eastern Asia	96.1	96.1	95.9	95.6
Southern Asia	95.8	95.8	95.5	95.2

	1988	1990	2000	2012
South-Eastern Asia	93.2	93.2	92.4	92.4
Western Asia	97.8	97.7	97.3	96.8
Oceania	91.6	91.6	91.3	91.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	98.1	98.1	97.7	97.1
Developed regions	93.9	93.9	93.6	93.1

[a] Red List Index of species survival for vertebrate biodiversity (mammals, birds and amphibians). The Red List Index is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future without additional conservation action, ranging from 1.0 (equivalent to all species being categorized as "of least concern" on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List) to zero (equivalent to all species having gone extinct).

Target 7.C
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator 7.8
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

(Percentage)

	1990			2011		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	76	95	62	89	96	81
Developing regions	70	93	59	87	95	79
Northern Africa	87	94	80	92	95	89
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	83	36	63	84	51
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	94	64	94	97	82
Eastern Asia	68	97	56	92	98	85
Eastern Asia excluding China	96	97	93	98	100	91
Southern Asia	72	90	66	90	95	88
Southern Asia excluding India	78	94	72	87	93	84
South-Eastern Asia	71	90	62	89	94	84
Western Asia	85	95	69	90	96	78
Oceania	50	92	37	56	95	45
Caucasus and Central Asia	89	97	81	86	96	79
Developed regions	98	99	94	99	100	97

Indicator 7.9
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
(Percentage)

	1990			2011		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	49	77	29	64	80	47
Developing regions	36	65	21	57	74	43
Northern Africa	72	92	54	90	94	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	43	19	30	42	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	68	80	38	82	87	63
Eastern Asia	27	53	16	67	76	57
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern Asia	24	56	12	41	64	30
Southern Asia excluding India	41	72	28	58	75	48
South-Eastern Asia	47	69	37	71	81	62
Western Asia	80	94	59	88	96	71
Oceania	36	77	23	36	78	24
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	96	86	96	96	95
Developed regions	95	97	90	96	97	92

Target 7.D
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers

Indicator 7.10
Proportion of urban population living in slums[a]
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2012*
Developing regions	46.2	39.3	32.7
Northern Africa	34.4	20.3	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.0	65.0	61.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	23.5
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	28.2
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	35.0
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	31.0
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	24.6
Oceania[b]	24.1	24.1	24.1

[a] Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room) and dwellings made of non-durable material. Half of the urban dwellers using pit latrines are considered to be using improved sanitation.
[b] Trend data are not available for Oceania.

Goal 8
Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally.

Target 8.B
Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes tariff- and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Target 8.C
Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 8.D
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Official development assistance

Indicator 8.1

Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income

(a) Annual total assistance[a]

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*[b]
All developing countries	52.8	54.0	107.9	104.3	119.8	128.3	133.7	125.7
Least developed countries	15.1	13.8	25.9	32.3	37.4	43.8	44.6	..

[a] Including non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.

[b] Preliminary data.

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

(Percentage)

	1990	2002	2005	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012[a]
All developing countries	0.32	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.29
Least developed countries	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.10	..

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.2

Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Percentage of bilateral, sector-allocable aid	10.1	14.0	15.7	16.0	19.9	21.2	18.7
Billions of United States dollars	2.9	3.5	5.8	8.2	12.4	17.0	14.7

Indicator 8.3

Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied[a]

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012
Percentage of aid that is untied	67.6	91.1	91.4	83.9	84.5	83.7	84.6
Billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	49.0	60.3	71.3	74.6	65.1

[a] Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs as well as ODA for which the tying status is not reported. The percentage of bilateral ODA, excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs, with reported tying status was 99.6 per cent in 2008.

Indicator 8.4

ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	10.2	8.2	7.0	5.9	6.0	5.1	3.4
Billions of United States dollars	7.0	12.2	15.1	19.9	25.0	25.1	25.7

Indicator 8.5

ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2011
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.9	4.1
Billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.3	4.2	6.8	5.3

Market access

Indicator 8.6

Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty

(Percentage)

	1996	*2000*	*2005*	*2007*	*2011*
Excluding arms					
Developing countries[a]	53	63	75	81	83
of which, preferential[b]	17	15	18	17	17
Northern Africa	52	57	97	97	97
Sub-Saharan Africa	78	80	93	96	99
Latin America and the Caribbean	66	75	94	94	95
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	69
Southern Asia	47	48	58	72	74
South-Eastern Asia	59	75	77	80	82
Western Asia	34	39	66	96	97
Oceania	85	83	89	91	97
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	84	94	94	99
Least developed countries	68	76	83	89	91
of which, preferential[b]	29	42	28	27	30
Excluding arms and oil					
Developing countries[a]	54	65	75	77	80
of which, preferential[b]	20	17	22	20	20
Northern Africa	20	26	95	95	95
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	83	91	93	97
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	81	93	93	95
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	69
Southern Asia	41	46	58	63	67
South-Eastern Asia	60	76	77	79	81
Western Asia	35	44	87	93	94
Oceania	82	79	87	89	97
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	69	84	82	91
Least developed countries	78	70	80	80	83
of which, preferential[b]	35	35	49	52	53

[a] Including least developed countries.

[b] The true preference margin is calculated by subtracting from the total duty-free access all products receiving duty-free treatment under the most-favoured nation regime. The indicators are based on the best available treatment, including regional and preferential agreements.

Indicator 8.7

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

(Percentage)

	1996	*2000*	*2005*	*2011*
Agricultural goods				
Developing countries	10.4	9.2	8.8	7.2
Northern Africa	6.6	7.3	7.2	6.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	6.2	6.2	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.0	10.3	9.7	7.5
Eastern Asia	9.3	9.5	10.7	10.0
Southern Asia	5.4	5.3	4.5	5.5
South-Eastern Asia	11.3	10.1	9.1	8.9
Western Asia	8.2	7.5	5.0	5.3
Oceania	11.5	9.4	8.7	2.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.7	3.8	3.4	3.0
Least developed countries	3.8	3.6	3.0	1.0
Textiles				
Developing countries	7.3	6.6	5.3	4.9
Northern Africa	8.0	7.2	4.4	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	3.5	1.5	1.2
Eastern Asia	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.5
Southern Asia	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.5
South-Eastern Asia	9.1	8.4	6.0	5.3
Western Asia	9.1	8.2	4.6	4.4
Oceania	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	6.3	5.8	5.6
Least developed countries	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.2
Clothing				
Developing countries	11.5	10.8	8.4	7.9
Northern Africa	11.9	11.1	8.0	5.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	7.9	1.6	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	7.8	1.3	1.2
Eastern Asia	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.7
Southern Asia	10.2	9.6	8.6	8.5
South-Eastern Asia	14.2	13.5	10.5	9.2
Western Asia	12.6	11.8	8.5	8.2
Oceania	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.9	11.8	11.5	10.7
Least developed countries	8.2	7.8	6.4	6.7

Indicator 8.8

Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
As percentage of OECD countries' GDP	2.38	1.07	1.04	0.89	0.96	0.93	0.95
Billions of United States dollars	325	338	368	351	377	384	407

Indicator 8.9

Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity[a]

	2001	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2011*
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment[b]	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Economic infrastructure	21.5	14.8	17.2	13.6	15.1	16.2
Building productive capacity	16.0	13.4	12.8	13.3	12.8	14.2
Total aid for trade	**38.5**	**29.0**	**30.7**	**27.7**	**28.8**	**31.4**

[a] Aid for trade proxies as a percentage of bilateral sector-allocable ODA, world.
[b] Reporting of trade-related adjustment data started in 2007. Only Canada and the European Commission reported.

Debt sustainability

Indicator 8.10

Total number of countries that have reached their heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

	2000[a]	*2012*[b]
Reached completion point	1	35
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	1
Yet to be considered for decision point	12	3
Total eligible countries	**34**	**39**

[a] Data for 2000 are status as at the end of the year.
[b] Including only countries that are HIPC in 2012. Data for 2012 reflect status as of March 2013.

Indicator 8.11

Debt relief committed under heavily indebted poor countries and multilateral debt relief initiatives[a]

(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	*2012*
To countries that reached decision or completion point	32	94

[a] Expressed in end-2011 net present value terms. Commitment status as of December 2012.

Indicator 8.12

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Developing regions	19.7	11.9	3.7	3.0	3.1
Northern Africa	39.8	15.3	4.8	3.8	3.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.6	9.5	3.3	2.4	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.7	19.9	7.7	6.3	6.2
Caribbean	17.2	8.0	15.0	11.5	12.8
Latin America	20.8	20.3	7.5	6.1	6.0
Eastern Asia	10.6	4.9	0.6	0.7	0.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	..	6.5	4.1	4.3	1.5
Southern Asia	17.6	13.9	3.6	2.8	7.0
Southern Asia excluding India	9.3	11.6	9.9	8.9	7.0
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	6.5	4.2	3.3	3.7
Western Asia	27.8	16.1	6.8	8.1	7.9
Oceania	14.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	2.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	..	8.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
Least developed countries	16.8	11.5	5.1	3.8	3.6
Landlocked developing countries	14.3	8.7	2.0	1.8	1.3
Small island developing States	13.9	8.8	9.3	6.2	8.1

[a] Including countries reporting to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. Aggregates are based on available data and for some years might exclude countries that do not have data on exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.

Target 8.E
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 8.13
Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

No global or regional data are available.

Target 8.F
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicator 8.14
Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants

	1995	*2000*	*2011*
World	12.1	16.0	17.3
Developing regions	4.1	7.9	11.5
Northern Africa	4.5	7.2	10.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1	1.4	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.1	14.7	18.3
Caribbean	9.0	11.3	10.7
Latin America	9.1	14.9	18.8
Eastern Asia	5.5	13.7	23.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	33.0	43.0	49.0
Southern Asia	1.5	3.2	4.2
Southern Asia excluding India	2.2	3.5	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	4.8	11.1
Western Asia	13.1	17.1	15.2
Oceania	4.7	5.2	6.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.0	8.8	14.4
Developed regions	43.0	49.4	43.8
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	1.0
Landlocked developing countries	2.7	2.8	3.9
Small island developing States	10.3	13.0	12.2

Indicator 8.15
Cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants

	1995	*2000*	*2011*
World	1.6	12.1	85.5
Developing regions	0.4	5.4	78.2
Northern Africa	<0.1	2.8	106.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.7	53.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	12.3	107.1
Caribbean	1.2	7.5	59.0
Latin America	0.8	12.6	110.6
Eastern Asia	0.5	9.9	74.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	50.2	95.7
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.4	69.0
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	0.5	61.5
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	4.2	102.5
Western Asia	0.6	13.1	98.2
Oceania	0.2	2.4	43.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	1.3	108.2
Developed regions	6.4	40.0	119.2
Least developed countries	<0.1[a]	0.3	42.5
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1	1.1	55.5
Small island developing States	1.5	11.0	66.4

[a] The number refers to 1996 data.

Indicator 8.16
Internet users per 100 inhabitants

	1995	*2000*	*2011*
World	0.8	6.5	32.5
Developing regions	<0.1	2.1	24.3
Northern Africa	<0.1	0.7	35.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.5	12.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	3.9	38.8
Caribbean	<0.1	2.9	27.8
Latin America	0.1	4.0	39.7
Eastern Asia	<0.1	3.7	39.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.1	28.6	59.7
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.5	10.0
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1[a]	0.3	9.6
South-Eastern Asia	<0.1	2.4	23.6

	1995	2000	2011
Western Asia	<0.1	3.2	34.4
Oceania	<0.1	1.8	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	0.5	32.2
Developed regions	3.2	25.0	70.2
Least developed countries	<0.1[b]	<0.1	6.0
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1[a]	0.3	11.6
Small island developing States	0.4	5.2	27.2

[a] The number refers to 1996 data.
[b] The number refers to 1998 data.

Sources: Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and Millennium Development Goal Indicators Database (http://mdgs.un.org).

Notes: Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for 2010 reporting on Millennium Development Goal indicators is available at http://mdgs.un.org.

Commonwealth of Independent States comprises Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in Europe, and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in Asia.

Where shown, "Developed regions" comprises Europe (except Commonwealth of Independent States countries), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. Developed regions always include transition countries in Europe.

For some Millennium Development Goal indicators, data are presented separately for smaller subregions in Africa, based on the classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

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